PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,403—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
11th Feb.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7917	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
KARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,307	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X	3rd March 1905,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	3 st March "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 615 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubad Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,000 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,766	27th " "
* † THALIA	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	4,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 460	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 920. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritime Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SURREST.

SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. BOWMAN'S

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10	p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0	"
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8	"

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION

to Bona-fide Purchasers.

TO BE HAD

of all Respectable Dealers, and

WHOLESALE OF

THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS.

GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

DRESSELHUYS
This is enough!
CIGARS
The Lily needs no painting.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

ALL NEW CIRCUS,

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION THAT HAS EVER VISITED THE EAST.
BEST AND BIGGEST OF ALL.
THE HISTORY-MAKING CIRCUS OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, FEB, 11TH.

In organizing this Exhibiton for the Indian tour, the Management have been prompted by a desire to present to the public patronage a Show, which would have both the characteristics of

NOVELTY AND INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE.

There has been too great a similarity of Exhibitions under canvas, and amusement Patrons have been called upon to pay for that which they have seen so many times before. The constant repetition has become wearisome and monotonous. The same stale jokes of the clown and the same general CIRCUS and MENAGERIE features.

From all this we have made an

ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTURE!

AUSTRALIA'S GRANDEST AND BEST

AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

THE GREATEST WILD ANIMAL ACTS IN THE WORLD!

From Carl Hagenbeck's, Hamburg,

THE MARVELLOUS LION

AND

ELEPHANT ACT.

The Perfection of Animal Training.

After doing several sensational tricks this act finishes by the Elephant mounting a tricycle with the Lion on his back and pedalling several times round the ring.

THE WONDERFUL TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCES!

The only TIGER riding a Jockey act!!

THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY!!!

These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter with iron bars 18 feet high Introduced by HERR ERNST ZAPF.

PRICES.—

	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Doors Open, 8-15, Overture, 9-15.

Box Plan now on view at SOUNDY & Co.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 6th February, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1905, for the SUPPLY, between March and December, 1905, of about :—

1,050 tons WELSH STEAM COAL.
6,000 tons BENGAL STEAM COAL,

for delivery alongside steamer, Bombay Harbour.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. One be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M. I. M. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th February, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKHINABI alias POOSENI NAIKIN, Dancing Girl, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased,

SHAIK YOOSUF bin SHAIK ALLI Executor of the Will of the deceased named therein of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Fitter, residing at Temker Street, No. 47 outside the Fort ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,

The 30th day of January, 1905.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON on or about February 20, 1905.

The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each a day, The North and South Moderagam, with 25,700,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South-East Paar, estimated to contain 40,220,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

1. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Boat owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

2. Marichchikkaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

3. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

4. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Paumben to Marichchikkaddi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made as at the last fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

5. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

6. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

7. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

8. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1905, at 6 p. m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th February, 1905.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, BOMBAY, POONA AND THANA.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES for 1905-1906 will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1905. The Civil Surgeons, Poona and Thana, will receive them on the same day and hour.

2. Forms of Tenders and detailed advertisements can, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

By Order,

J. H. McDONALD, M.B., Capt. I.M.S.
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay.

Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall.
Bombay, 30th January 1905.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION FURTHER REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1905 at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

ALL ENQUIRIES relative to GOODS in Port Trust Warehouse A which was DESTROYED by FIRE, on the 26th January, 1905, should be made at No. 4, Warehouse, Prince's Dock, SUPPORTED by the DOCUMENTS RELATING to the GOODS,

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust,
Bunders and Warehouses.

2nd February, 1905.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.

THE BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION of the above College, will be held at Bombay, in March next. Intending candidates are requested to forward their applications together with a fee of Rs. 10 per head to the Undersigned, on or before the 10th February 1905.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Local Secretary.
19, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE ACTING AGENT Bengal and North Western Railway Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 10th MARCH, 1905, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

Form of Tender as Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. N. W. R.

Samastipur, 27th January, 1905.

Re Estate of JEHANGIR DARASHAH RANDELIA, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 21st day of November, 1903, and probate of whose Will was granted on the 15th day of June, 1904, to Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, a son of the said deceased, the Sole Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Attorneys to the said Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, at their Office, 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time, the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys for the Executor.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD AT TRINCOMALEE.

IMPORTANT LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Naval Victualling, Medical and Works Department Stores WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at His Majesty's Naval Yard, Trincomalee, on MONDAY, 27th February next, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., viz :—

Large and valuable stocks of Timber and Timber materials comprising—Teak, fir and oak Dantzic elm, English and Canada, mahogany, pine, New Zealand, deals spruce and teak, spars Oregon and Norway hand masts, lignum vitæ etc, etc, etc.

Powerful yard Steam Launch 52½ feet long, 40 h. p. in perfect working order.

Water tank to carry 15 tons fitted with Lift and Force Pump.

Lighter built of teak to carry 20 tons.

BOATS.

Gig	32 feet	1 No.	With necessary fittings.
,,	25 ,,	1 ,,	
,,	27 ,,	1 ,,	
,,	28 ,,	1 ,,	
Skiff	18 ,,	1 ,,	

Countermining Launch (new) 42 feet 1 No.
Countermining Launch (old but 1 No. newly sheathed.)
Cutter harbour service, 30 feet, 1 No.

FIRE ENGINES.

(In working order.)

1 Valiant steam by Merryweather.
2 Manuals.
Machine pile driving.
Set of boring tools,
Lathe, turning and screwcutting.
Weighing Machines.
Steel yards.
Spong's Patent Fire Extinguishers 10 No.
Timber waggons.
Hospital ambulance carriages.
Yard carts, Trolleys, wheel-barrows, etc.
Anchors with stocks, 17 No, ranging from 18 to 80 cwt.
Chain cable, over 700 fms ranging from 1" to 2 1/8," together with gear, such as shackles, etc.

GUN MOUNTINGS.

4 Vavasseur, 2 No.
6 pdr Frame Stand, 1 No.
Tubes, brass, for Boilers,
Oil, cocoanut, 5,500 galls.
Oil, gingelly, 2,600 galls.
Lamps and Lanterns.
Cotton in bale.
Tar.
Pitch.
Cement.
Tallow.
Iron casks.
Grapnels.
Torpedo poles and gear.
Old cordage.
Old flags and bunting.
Old tents.
Zinc slabs.
Old leather and Canvas hoses
Pit saws.
Miscellaneous tools, &c.
Old coal, sacks and shovels.
Winches, portable large, 3 No.
Old iron.
Old metal.

Residential and Office Furniture of all kinds, including beds, bedding, almirahs, tables, chairs, lounges, book-cases, clocks, cutlery, table-linen, glass, crockery, cooking utensils, desks, knee-hole tables, copying presses, stools, etc etc.

Storehouse plant, comprising cupboards, tables, racks, etc.

Provisions, etc., including quantities of salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, preserved potato, oocatina, ox-tail soup, chicken broth soup and bouilli, port wine, tobacco, oatmeal chocolate, pumps, funnels and measures copper, seamen's razors, etc., etc.

And also a quantity of Hospital Furniture, miscellaneous drugs and medical stores,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Conditions of sale will be as follows :—

Twenty-five per cent, to be deposited on the lots being knocked down. The balance to be paid, and lots removed within nine days of date of sale without fail otherwise purchasers will be liable to loss of sums deposited. The stores can be viewed on the mornings of 24th and 25th February, and also on the morning of the sale.

M. W. MILLETT.
Naval Store Officer,
and Officer in charge of the Naval Yard.

H.M. Naval Yard, Trincomalee, 23rd January, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED an elderly EUROPEAN to take charge of Cottages at the Nasik Sanitarium, for Women and Children. Rs. 40 a month and Quarters. Apply to H. M, PHIPSON, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box" No. 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfectly cured."

Price Rs. 3. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

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A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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TURKISH TOWELS

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 ,,
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 ,,
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 ,,
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each.

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FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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Only one Trial will satisfy.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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Penang	Manila	Yokohama
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jatha of Shurdaas Jethsi, by order of Harnookdas Govindram and on account and risk of Goordayal Gungabux.

109 bales full pressed fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th February, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, wardrobe large clothes press with drawer, cupboards, dressing washhand and writing tables, Milner's safe on stand.

1 upright grand cottage piano by Heinz Knaus Sohne.

On account of the consignee ex s. s. Caledonia—ME 1-2—2 cases 479 pairs tennis shoes.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 light hog cart.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 English-built rubber-tyred mail phaeton by Silk & Son with grey Arab horse and harness.
Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dadina House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder opposite the Sarkeat House), the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washstand tables, Milner's safe on stand, upright toned Cottage Piano by Rose and Company glassware and crockery, plated ware, windproof lamps, ridetable ornaments, double seated pneumolator pictures lady's bicycles, &c, the property of F. B. stock, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

AT THE . . . .

"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A. M. TO 7 P. M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)..... Rs. 3-8

BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... ,, 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN.

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
2. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

LINDLEY'S

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

Composed of Indian and American Barks, Seeds, Leaves and Herbs.

A safe, certain and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

DOSE :—In recent cases one tea-spoonful every four, six or eight hours; in chronic cases 1 table-spoonful twice or thrice daily. It may be taken either by itself or in water.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 3.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 3-4 = + 1-16
2 do. Rentes ..... £99 = unchanged
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 3-4 = + 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 7-8 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 1-4 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 27 15-16 = + 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 61 1-2 = + 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin ,, ... 20·49 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·88 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, ,, 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do

LITEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay ..... £ 150,000
Gold do ..... £ 90,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 3-8 J.-F., sellers dull

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1-2 value

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 1-4 F.-M. sellers quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-4 F.-M. buyers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 9-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Thisleroy and Colenso

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 12,000. Spot 3·97 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 9-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 4,000. Imports 5,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
3·86 +6	3·91 +6	3·94 +5
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
3·97 +5	3·99 +5	4·01 +5
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·03 +6	4·04 +5	4·05 +5

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000
Do. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	19,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·69 +15
Futures, month of March	7·18 +16
Do. do. July	7·35 +16
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 1-4 +3-11
Futures, month of May	7·21 +20
Do. do. Aug.	7·31 +18
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Week's receipts at U.S. ports	142,000
,, exports to Great Britain	48,000
,, ,, Continent	118,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. ports	777,000
,, ,, interior ports	645,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 3 p. m., on Friday, 3rd February, 1905 :—

Cotton	11,175 bales.
Wheat	20,346 cwts.
Linseed	7,708 ,,
Rape, Eal and Mustard	3,323 ,,
Gingellyseed	13,650 ,,
Poppyseed	873 ,,
Groundnuts	646 ,,
Castorseed	2,646 ,,
Rice	8,660 ,,
Myrabollams	2,555 ,,
Oilseed	7,934 ,,
Mowraseed	2 ,,
Gram	2,494 ,,
Joowar	11,397 ,,
Maize	21 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin	Rs. 61,500
Gold Bullion	Rs. 10,89,300
Silver bullion	Rs. 4,55,793

50 Bars of Silver
Ex s s Macedonia from London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanuggur	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 -4
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-3 per cent Sterling Loan	106 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	23 1-4

BOMBAY, FEB. 4.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.s.				4 1-4 to 7-32d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.	
French Francs 3	do	do	.....	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marks 3	do	do	.....	138 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight	.....	138	
Shanghai 30	do	do	.....	194
Japan 30	do	do	.....	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement 1st Maroh ...	98·3

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone. Firm.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	19	0
Rapeseed.—Tone. Firm.			
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5	2	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone Firm.			
Ready	5	14	0
Castorseed.—Tone Firm.			
Ready	2	8	0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 42 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	,, 41 1-4
25 per cent. ,, ...	,, 40 1-4
50 per cent. ,, ...	,, 38 1-4
Black Kutnee ,, ...	,, 34 to 35

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6 000
Imports ..... do. Nil.

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·0 +4	3·95 +4	3·98 +4
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug**
4·01 +4	4·03 +4	4·05 +4
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept-Oct.**	**Oct-Nov**
4·07 +4	4·08 +4	4·09 +4

COTTON.—Our market is firm with a good enquiry from Mills for ready cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	162	152	...	Ready
Bengals (F.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	159	149	...	Feb-March
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	168	162	...	do
Khandeish do.	160	154	...	do
Jalgaon do	162	156	...	do
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do do.	169	163	...	do
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	176	170	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	171	165	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	173	167	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	197	192	...	Feb.
Do. do ...	201	...	197	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	184	25 May
Westerns	...	...	174	do
Bengal (M.-G.) ...	165	155	...	Ready
Do. do. ...	162	152	...	Feb-Mar.
Sind-Punjab ...	164	154	...	Ready
Do. ...	161	151	..	Feb-March

GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JAN. 20 1905.

Annatto Seed—The market is quiet, 15 bags offered in yesterday's sale were bought in without a bid. The price is nominally 6 1-2d. per lb. The demand seems to have simmered down somewhat and consumers are not willing to support the present market ideas.

Beeswax—The market is quiet, but there is evidence of more enquiry and we look forward to an improving market. Ordinary to good yellow mixed colours we quote to-day at £5-15 to £3. There are one or two parcels on the market offering at £3-5, but at present the price is unobtainable.

Cinchona Bark—For the opening Dutch Auctions in Amsterdam the smaller supply of 9,370 packages was brought forward, as compared with 11,007 packages at the December sales, and 11 597 packages at the opening sales a year ago. There was a good demand and the bulk found buyers, the quinine contents being 41 163 kilos which mostly sold, only 4.743 kilos being bought in. The average unit shows a slight decline, 0,15 cents against 0,30 cents at the previous sales, a decline of 15 cents. This result is equivalent to 1 1-8d. London parity.

Copra—The market is very quiet, in face of Java being offered £7-12-6, the high prices asked on the Coast are quiet beyond buyers' ideas. The general feeling is buyers think Malabar is much too high. If they can maintain their present position, it looks as though Malabar and Ceylon will have a fall.

Ginger—This market is very quiet, and buyers are little inclined to operate on e if terms. During the past week or so to arrive the market has declined fully £1 per cwt. In sales, the smaller supply of Cochin met a slow demand, and 450 bags and 49 cases offered were all bought in, comprising fair medium and small plum washed at £22 and wormy dit to at £18, also medium some small cut and scraped at £15. It is rumoured here and on the Continent that the new crop is very inferior in quality.

Kapoe—There is a steady market, prices ranging to-day from 2 1-2d to 5d per lb for common ordinary to good.

Lemon Grass Oil—The market is steady on the spot and good oil is selling at 8d per ounce in quantity. Dealers are retailing single bottles at 8 1-4d per ounce.

Pepper—As expected a decline has taken place in the value of Tellicherry and Alleppy. To arrive sellers are offering as low as £50-0 c i f but buyers are not keen, anticipating even lower prices. In Public sales no tellicherry was offered—17 bags of good Ceylon bought in at 9d.

Shells—In the first sales of the year held during the week, there were 74 packages of Bombay offered which met with a steady market and sold as follows :—Ds. to hold £4-2-6 to £5, small and very small £1-15 to £2-8, pickings £13 to £2-15, pieces £1 12 to £2-17-6, per cwt.

Tortoise shell—The opening sales of the New Year contained under the heading of Bombay and Zanzibar, 2,233lbs. There was a good demand and 2,140 lbs sold. Selected heavy reddish £38, small to bold sorts £24 to £25, pickings slightly defective £17-6 to £13 ordinary to fair £8 to £14-5, pickings rough scabby and defective £4-6 to £1-6, hoof £5 to £6, yellowbilly £10 to £15 per lb.

Tea—The public sales totalled this week 35,400 packages of which 4 000 were from South India. An improved demand was seen for all grades with the exception of low common, which was difficult to realise even at a reduction in price. There was good general buying for useful common grades. Medium also sold steadily. finest cups selling readily at firm dearer rates. Fine teas are scarce. Fresh arrival will sell well.

All description of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	7	5	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	13	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	10	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	23	61
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	6	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	76	63	204
Same date last year	67	69	144

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
42	20

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	11	7	17
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	9	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	22	19	44
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	2	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	19	13	43
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	25
Total	82	70	204
Total plague deaths to date...	279,640	231,710	
Same date last year	52	58	130

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
27	21

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—February, 1, at No 9, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of A J Fraser Blair, of a daughter.
THOMAS—February, 2, at Calcutta, the wife of R J P Thomas of a son.
TYRE—January, 3, at Narsingunge, the wife of Charles Tyre, Bhairab, of a son, still born.

DEATHS.

LOCKHART—Jan 31, at Rascpaeg, Sewan, B and N W Ry, of Tetanus, Rheda Stewart, (Bill) youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Robert Stewart Lockhart, and Flora Alice his wife, aged nine years.
MACNAGHTEN—Jan 28, at Calcutta, Edmund Rees Macnaghten, of Monnifferpore, Tirhoot, aged 50.
TYRE—January, 30, at Naraingunge, the Robina Thomas Keay, daughter of Alexander Keay, Dundee, and wes of Charles Tyre, Bhairab.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC
of great value.

CONTAINS
IRON
PHOSPHORUS
NUX VOMICA
DAMIANA.
COCA.

All powerful stimulants and nerve foods, acting directly on the nervous system and combined in this INVIGORATOR in their most concentrated and active forms.

DOSE.—Half to one teaspoonful, two or three times a day in half a wine-glassful of water.

It may with advantage be taken as a liqueur after meals.

Rs. 3 per bottle.
Also in Tablet form bottle of 25, Re 1.
bottle of 100 Rs 3.

KEMP & CO., LTD.
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 0-42m., 0-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 6-21a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal bye-election in Bhuleshwar Ward, Esplanade, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce : Ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, closing ceremony, awards to be announced and medals given, 5 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Junior Hockey Tournament.
Opening of Laday Northcote Hindu Orphanage by H. E. the Governor, Parel, 5 15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) at 3 o'clock p. m., instead of 11 o'clock a. m.

LOST PROPERTY.—The police notify the possession of two currency notes of Rs. 500 each which are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.—Bundoo Pandoo, aged forty, an employee in the Bombay Port Trust, while oiling the cog-wheels of the Victoria Dock gate on Friday, accidentally had his fingers jammed in the cogs. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where three of the injured fingers were amputated.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector H. G. Ellis charged one Salvadore Fernandez, a Christian cook on board the s.s. Macedonia with theft as a servant of 10lbs. of bacon valued at Rs. 7-8, the property of the ship. Mr. J. C. H. Watt, Purser on board the s.s. Macedonia, gave evidence. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN AND CO.—The following programme of music will be played at Messrs Green and Co.'s Restaurant during dinner from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day :—

March	Uncle Sammy ..... Holzmann
Overture	Knight Errant ..... Bendin
Valse	Symphia ..... Kolzmann
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ..... Cayall
March	The Last Stand ..... Middleton
American Sketch..	By Shance River ..... H W Middleton
Valse	Nickel Gate ..... Maur
Cake Walk	Sonoky Mokes ..... Holzmann

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—At the Worli Cemetery, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Savitribai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, the wife of one Nanaji Mahadeo, a cultivator. The evidence showed that the deceased had been out of her mind for the last two years. She wandered about aimlessly and talked incoherently. She was missed from home on Thursday morning and on a search being made her body was found next day floating in a well at the back of her house. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned by the jury.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL.—Yesterday H.E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal who returned from Lisbon by the s.s. Dominico Balduino, was received at the Victoria Dock with great enthusiasm by the Portuguese community, who thus displayed their gratitude for the keen interest the Viscount has always taken in their welfare. The Chancellor of the Consulate, Mr. A. Juvenal DeSouza, went on board when the steamer anchored in the stream. The vessel entered the Dock at 10 a. m. and there were awaiting to welcome him His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, Mons. M. Gerard, Consul for Belgium, many prominent members of the community and a large concourse of Portuguese subjects.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY.—Merwan Khudadad, an Irani shopkeeper of Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that on Thursday night he placed currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 395, in a cupboard and on looking for them on the following morning, found them missing. The entrance into the shop seems to have been effected through the back door, which was found open.—Laji Narayan, a shroff, having his place of business at Mumbadevi Tank Road, has made a complaint to the police that on opening his shop on Friday morning he placed three bags containing Kabuli rupees just inside the door. He then went out and on returning a few minutes after missed one of the bags which contained Kabuli rupees of the value of Rs. 615.

A RECONCILIATION MEETING AT DAHISAR.—The villagers of Dahisar near Borivli, in Salsette, mustered strong last Tuesday at the bungalow of Mr. Haji Kasim Joosab, the Khot of Dahisar, with reference to the invitation of Mr. J. P. Orr, the Collector of Thana, who had called there to inquire into certain grievances about which the villagers had made a representation to the Commissioner, Northern Division. The Khot was represented by his son Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed and was accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Smetham. At the commencement of the meeting, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, who acted as the spokesman of the villagers, explained that through the mediation and good offices of Mr. Merwanji P. Bhaka, a reconciliation was effected between the Khot and the villagers; and that the former had promised to redress their grievances and to found a school in Dahisar for the benefit of the village children. Mr. Orr, after making a detailed enquiry on the spot, assured the village folks that the Khot will in future take personal interest in them. The villagers appeared delighted at the interest taken in them by the Collector, and the meeting terminated after the distribution of flowers.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual social gathering and meeting of the Indian Christian Association was held on Saturday at the Church Missionary Society's Hall, Dhunji Street, Girgaum Back-road. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided. The social gathering lasted for an hour, when refreshments were served to those present. The proceedings of the meeting opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer. The Rev. D. L. Joshi, Secretary of the Association, read the last year's report in English and it was explained in Marathi by the Rev. S. Bhonsle. The adoption of the report was moved by Professor N. G. Velinkar, the motion being seconded by Mr. C. J. Ashbury, the President of the Association, and supported by Mr. B. N. Athavale. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Chairman, was then garlanded amidst a roar of applause. He said the gathering was more or less a birthday party for the young Association. It had attained that day its seventh birthday, and he congratulated it on its having reached that dignified age. It had, like others, its days of troubles and trials, which required for it a great deal of care and sympathy, and therefore it was necessary that the members of the Association should exhibit sympathy towards its aims and objects. That sympathy could be exhibited by the members taking a very lively and real interest in the working of the Association. The Association was bound, if it worked properly, to obtain sympathy from outside as well as from those connected with it. The speaker then touched upon several points of the report and exhorted his hearers not to be disheartened by the fact that their Association was started in a humble way with a small number of members and with very little influence. (Cheers.) The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the doxology.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at its registered office in Green Street, Fort, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding.

The following report of the directors up to the 30th June last was adopted :—

From the accompanying statements of accounts it will be seen that the year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,647-5-2. Your directors propose to withdraw Rs. 39,000 from the Equalisation of Dividend Fund Account. The agents have voluntarily offered to give up Rs. 48,000 out of their commission. The amount available for distribution is, thus brought to Rs. 89,647 5-2. Your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 40 per share equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 48,000, and further recommend to place Rs. 40,000 to the credit of Depreciation Fund Account (machinery) and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,647-5-2 to next year's account. Your directors record with deep regret the death of your auditor Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat, who served the Company since its very beginning. They appointed Mr. Furdoonjee A. Cursetjee Furdoonjee in his place, which appointment you are requested to confirm. Your directors are glad to inform you that your agents have voluntarily offered to forego their rights of charging commission under the present agreement with the Company and to charge commission at Rs. 1,000 per month and 10 per cent. on profits on certain conditions. Your directors need not say that the change will undoubtedly be considerably in the interests of the Company and they have, therefore, great pleasure in recommending the same for your acceptance. Due notice for the passing of a special resolution giving effect to the change is separately posted to the shareholders.

A dividend of Rs. 40 per share, equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum, was declared. Mr. Gordhandas Khattau was re-elected a director, and Messrs. S. F. Billimoria and Ranjivan Soonderji were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Votes of thanks were tendered to the directors and Messrs. Jeewandas and Co., Agents, for having foregone their commission. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The cards issued for the closing ceremony for to-day, the 6th February, will be available to the ladies included in those cards for visiting the Exhibition between the hours of 8-30 and 11 p.m.

Purdah and other ladies are invited to the Exhibition between the same hours, i. e., 8-30 and 11 p.m., and cards of admittance will be issued to all ladies applying for them at the Chairman's Office at the Oval.

Gentlemen are requested to leave the Exhibition at 8 o'clock to-night.

TRADE WITH TIBET.

WE must not be too sanguine as regards the immediate effect of opening Gartok in Western Tibet to Indian traders. There is no flourishing town on the spot, though the place is marked in bold letters on our maps. Half-a-dozen houses and as many hovels lying in a desolate plain, really constitute Gartok as it is at present. In the summer months, however, there is an encampment of one or two hundred Tibetan traders there, a mart or fair being opened which lasts a few weeks. Then the camp is moved to two or three other places eastwards in turn, and thus the customary barter and exchange in Asiatic countries are carried on. With an Indian trade agent at Gartok an improvement in this primitive system may gradually be brought about. The summer encampment may last for months instead of weeks, and native merchants from India may appear on the scene ready to buy wool, borax, precious stones and such other products as are offered. They can offer in return hardware, cutlery, cotton and woollen goods, tea, dyes, etc., and thus create a good local trade. The Tibetans have the commercial instinct to some extent and they only need encouragement now to become good customers. Borax particularly is such a valuable article of trade, owing to the great demand in Europe and America, that almost unlimited quantities can be taken. Tibet already exports a considerable amount to India via the Niti Pass into Kumaon and more should now come in from Gartok. One of the first things to be done is to improve the roads to the Tibetan frontier both from the Simla and the Almora side, and Government might well take this in hand at once. It may be noted that although Tibet is popularly supposed to be a gold producing country our officers at Lhassa and Gartok failed to discover whence the mineral came. The case was similar as regards sapphires, which every Tibetan trader deals in. The vaguest answers were given as to the mines, and it seems doubtful if there are any large ones at all. It would require geologists to test the mineral resources of the country and there is no prospect of any such experts being sent into Tibet.—"Pioneer."

A CURIOUS and serious account occurred on the 17th ultimo, on the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur line near Jubbulpore by which ten men were killed and twelve injured. The occurrence would not in the ordinary way have been remarkable, but the official inquiry has elicited some interesting facts. It appears that the spot where the truck turned over about 4 miles from Jubbulpore, is on a stiffcurve of 12 degrees deflection, before reaching which there is a down-gradient of 1 in 80 for two miles. The lashing of the bogie truck having come in contact with the wheels, and the speed having caused the material on the truck to vibrate—it is also quite probable that the girder and deck-plates slipped, thus, causing a displacement of the lashing—the attempt of the brakesman (who was sitting on top of the material) to drop the brake proved unavailing. This individual, of course, had no business to be seated where he was. His duty was near the brake, which if it had been worked with hand pressure could have checken the speed. We hope to hear that, as a result of the inquiry, stringent regulations upon this point will be issued.

"LALIMLI"

REVISED PROVERBS.

No. 38.—LET EACH MAN PRAISE THE WOOL AS HE FINDS IT.

Did it ever occur to you that while you were deploring the fact that you were feeling uncomfortable and probably irritable at times, we were making PURE WOOL MATERIALS?

Do you know that Wool is a covering which nature herself has provided, and which cannot be surpassed for the purpose of keeping the body in a perfect state?

It is so, however, and you will find on trial that there is nothing made to equal it.

We speak from experience.

Study your health and wear wool.

SAMPLES and PRICES will be gladly sent Post Free on application to

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CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LTD.,
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00) in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
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MONUMENTALISTS
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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. 6 Shed.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
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No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

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Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
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Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

TEN YEARS AGO
The unanimous verdict of discriminating smokers was that our
FLOR DE SPENCER
WAS
THE BEST INDIAN CIGAR PROCURABLE.
Since then the quality has greatly improved and the ever-increasing demand proclaims it as
STILL FIRST IN PUBLIC FAVOUR.
No. 1, 4 1-2 ins. long,
Rs. 6 per 100.

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OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Baudra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treament, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

EXHIBITORS are hereby informed that their Exhibits will BEGIN to be DELIVERED to them from TUESDAY, the 7th instant. The work of delivering the Exhibits will be carried on between 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. when they come TO TAKE DELIVERY of the Exhibits should bring with them the receipts of the articles exhibited given them from the Exhibition Office.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman, Exhibition Committee.

CHURCH SERVICES.

THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES are offered for sale:—

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Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeois	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
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AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
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CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK, A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1905.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in the chapter of his report dealing with the chief diseases of this country, devotes due attention to plague. He shows that, since the commencement of the present epidemic in 1896, the disease has been steadily gaining ground year by year. In 1898 some 89,265 deaths were recorded from this disease, and by 1903 the number had reached 684,445. As to whether the enormous spread of the disease is due to the abandonment of compulsory measures, the Sanitary Commissioner expresses no opinion, though undoubtedly a strong feeling on the subject prevails in the country. He confines himself rather to a statement as to the more recent researches on plague. To a great extent, however, the Commissioner is bound to admit that such a statement is but a record of contradictory results obtained by different observers, and from time to time it is necessary to attempt to select the wheat from the chaff and to summarise such facts as appear to be undisputed, lest, amidst a mass of conflicting evidence, the fundamental principles upon which sound prophylaxis can be based are forgotten. In the first place, he writes, all observers are agreed that plague is caused by the bacillus pestis and that it is a disease which simultaneously attacks men and certain of the lower animals, especially the rat. Until lately no varieties of the true bacillus pestis were admitted, but Dr. Klein has recently suggested the possibility of there being at least two types of the bacillus—a virulent type bred in the human subject and a less virulent type bred in the rat. The two types are scientifically described in the pages of the report, and it is held that the rat is susceptible to both varieties, but it is possible that only such human beings as are highly susceptible can be infected with the less virulent type. Dr. Hunter, the Government Bacteriologist of Hongkong, is of the same opinion as Dr. Klein on this subject. He considers that rats suffer from two forms of plague, an acute and a chronic, the acute form being produced by the ordinary virulent bacillus met with in man, and the chronic by a strain of the same bacillus, which, by continued passage, through rats has become avirulent. The existence of these two varieties is regarded as important because it enables medical officers to explain certain questions in the epidemiology of plague which before were not clear.

Upon the point of the limits of life of the bacillus outside the bodies of human beings or of animals there is considerable difference of opinion. Observers report having kept cultures alive for months and even years by protecting them from light, from drying and from heat, but such experiments afford no index of the length of life of the bacillus under the conditions it meets with in nature. But no one has so far succeeded in finding plague bacilli in the air, in dust or even in the earth unless it has been very recently contaminated. The latest experiments upon the vitality of the bacillus in soil and in buildings have been made by Dr. Watkin Pitchford, who was formerly on plague duty in Bombay and is now Government Bacteriologist in Natal. He has found that in soil the bacillus died out in five weeks and in buildings containing stores of grain and other produce in from four to eight weeks. If, writes Colonel Leslie, we may assume that the life of the bacillus as a saprophyte is thus limited, it would appear that for the maintenance of the disease between epidemic outbreaks infected human beings and animals are the chief factors at work. Pursuing the subject, Colonel Leslie discusses the mode of spread of the disease. Even during the oldest recorded epidemics of plague, he writes, a connection between human plague and rat plague was recognised, but the connection is a matter upon which opinions are still divided. Assuming Dr Hunter's observations to be sound that epidemics of human plague in Hongkong are directly dependent upon previous epizootics among rats. The human epidemic may become extinct when thatof rats does not, it follows, however, a recrudescence of rat plague. Rat plague is only epizootic continuously, but human plague is only epidemic during the acute exacerbations of the epizootic. Dr. Hunter found that it is the chronic form of the disease which is present in rats during the intervals between human epidemics, the latter being present only during the prevalence of acute rat plague caused by the ordinary virulent variety of the bacillus He considers that the yearly recrudescence of acute rat plague is occasioned by the infection of fresh generations of rats which are highly susceptible to plague infection, and that the recrudescence of acute rats plague, therefore, of the human epidemic occurs at the period of the yea rwhen rats are most prolific.

Evidence is so conflicting that it is pronounced to be impossible at present to arrive at a conclusion as to the usual avenue of infection in plague. In regard to infection by way of the skin, the Sanitary Commissioner considers it no over-statement of the trend of present opinion to say that the infection by the bites of fleas and other suctorial insects is now regarded by the majority of observers as far less probable than at first. As regards infection by way of the alimentary canal, Dr. Hunter attributes an important role in the spread of plague to flies and especially to cockroaches. But Colonel Leslie will not commit himself to either view definitely. But, he says, if we accept the conclusion that the annual recrudescence of human plague epidemics is directly dependent upon a previous epizootic among rats, it is a secondary matter from the point of view of prophylaxis, by what mode of transference, there can be no doubt of the importance of measures directed against rats, for whatever is effected by other measures, the yearly epizootic rat plague will still recur, to be followed inevitably by epidemic human plague. The direction in which research might profitably be followed in India is thus clearly indicated. The Sanitary Commissioner no longer deems it necessary to abide by the opinions of the Plague Commission, which declined to believe in rats, and observes—a distinct sign of the times—that an energetic campaign against rats carried out during the interval between the human epidemics might possibly meet with success. This, he adds, is a measure, which, it need hardly be said, has been carefully considered by the authorities, but the very obvious difficulties, arising chiefly from the prejudices and apathy of the people in a matter which demands their willing co-operation, have hitherto been deemed to render the possibility of an effective campaign against these vermin more than doubtful, if not dangerous. But Colonel Leslie suggests the selection of a suitable district for experiment, believing that the sustained experience which the people have now suffered of the prevalence of the disease has gone far to foster the growth of the necessary confidence in the measures directed by Government for their relief, and their co-operation and sympathy may now perhaps be relied on more confidently, if the areas for an experimental effort, in the first instance, be judiciously selected and the necessary measures be carefully planned.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

MR. F. C. S. SCHILLER, in an interesting article in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review," calls attention to the desirable possibility of raising the subject of psychical research "from the observational to the experimental plane." Something in this direction, however, has already been done, as readers of the late Mr. Myers' "Human Personality" are aware. Several series of experiments in thought transference have been made, in which it is stated that Mr. Malcolm Guthrie, of Liverpool, Mr. H. G. Rawson, and others have succeeded in obtaining remarkable reproductions of drawings made at a distance by an agent in mental contact with a sensitive percipient. A number of these are certainly very impressive. Drawing after drawing is copied with a curious fidelity to the idea which it represents, and often to the very lines of the original. One of the two experimenters drew whatever simple object came into his mind, whilst the other, at a distance and in circumstances which apparently precluded any ordinary copying, drew whatever presented itself on the blank page of expectation. The reputation of the experimenters, for whose good faith eminent citizens and men of science are ready to vouch, disposed of any suspicion of vulgar fraud, and undoubtedly the experiments have a place of some importance in psychical research. As a rule attempted experiments of this kind are not markedly successful. The most interesting of them all was that which Mr. Myers devised for the proof of the continued existence of human personality after death. He made the charmingly prosaic and direct suggestion that persons who were interested in the question should prepare some brief message and deposit it, while alive, with the Society for Psychical Research, in a sealed envelope. If, after death, they found themselves able to communicate with their surviving friends, a statement of the contents of this envelope would afford a satisfactory guarantee of their identity. In this connection it is interesting to note that several people—Mr. Myers himself among them—took advantage of the suggestion, and some of them, including Mr. Myers, have since died, but none of these has yet been heard from. Indeed, Mr. Myers' experiment in his own case has just been proved a failure. The sealed message which he left was deposited by Sir Oliver Lodge in a bank about two years ago. Recently a lady declared her belief that Mr. Myers had communicated to her from the "Borderland" the nature of the message he had left. A meeting of the Council of the Psychical Research Society was held, the lady read out her supposed spirit message, the sealed envelope was opened and the difference between the two "messages" established the most definite failure of the experiment.

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

THE opening of the City and South London Electric Railway, and also of the Central London Railway, important though the eras they marked in London locomotion were, were inferior in their importance to the opening of that section of the Metropolitan Railway which lies between Baker Steet and Uxbridge. The earlier electric lines were specially constructed throughout, while the latest development is a reconstruction of a steam-driven suburban railway. The whole of the District and Metropolitan Railways are to be electrified with identical systems, and the Metropolitan has been first in the field. The new trains, which commenced running on January 1st, are roomy, clean, and generally superior to the rolling stock on the earlier lines, which have long since lost their glamour of fresh paint, new cushions, and brightly polished metal work. The smoothness of running is very agreeable. No specially high speeds are attempted, as the electric trains run in between the steam service which it is displacing. For the Metropolitan Railway the electricity is generated at some large works at Neasden, a special feature of which is the use of the steam turbine for driving the electrical machinery. No locomotives are attached to the trains. The coaches at each end carry the motors and controlling gear. The current is collected from a "side rail" (carried on insulators) by means of sliding shoes. From these a great deal of sparking at times takes place. In the extreme cold of last Monday evening a thin film of ice covered this rail. The resultant "bad contacts" produced flashes of such brilliance that looking at the clouds suggested the working of the searchlights of a fleet of warships. One point may be mentioned, and that is, that the "side rail" carrying the current is guarded by wooden boarding, and as a result no fatalities have occurred as happened on the newly electrified sections of the North-Eastern and Liverpool and Southport Railways when the new services were inaugurated. Not only underground, but above ground great changes are taking place in the nature of London traffic. The old horse and cable tramways of South London have disappeared, giving place to the L. C. C. trams. In a few years the tramways in North London will also be electrically driven, but the installation will probably be of the overhead variety with a trolley wire, instead of the costly conduit system. The greatest change which has taken place, however, is that concerned with the automobile, to whose presence, as they pass (it must be confessed, often somewhat noisily) to and fro, both the cab driver and his steed are now supremely indifferent. At one time the target of the Jehu's wit, and the occasion of restiveness among horses, the motor-car is to-day accepted as as much a matter of course as the lamp posts or the police. At first the luxury of the few, then the advertising medium of pushful traders who used the petrol-driven car both to advertise and distribute their goods, the motor-car bids fair to become the carriage of the many. After several tentative experiments extending over some months the leading companies have ordered a large number of motor omnibuses. The new 'buses have a rather greater carrying capacity than those they are displacing. Petrol costs considerably less than the provender needed for the eight pairs of horses needed for each 'bus. Less space is taken up in the streets, and without exceeding the steed limits laid down by law, the motor omnibuses can, and do, perform their journeys more expeditiously. The only points raised against them by cautious and conservative engineers are the questions of the wear and tear of the engines used and cost of tyre renewals. Time only can give a final answer to these questions.

THE party accompanying the Viceroy on his shooting trip in Assam will consist of Lord Lamington, Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Major MacNab, Captain Akers-Douglas and Captain H. Meynell, Aides-de-Camp.

THE programme of the forthcoming tour of H. E. the Governor is published. Lord Lamington will leave Bombay at noon on the 10th instant, proceeding to Calcutta. He arrives at Howrah at 8-27 a.m. on the 12th instant. From the 13th to the 27th communications for his Excellency should be addressed care of H. E. the Viceroy. Lord Lamington will leave Howrah on Tuesday, February 28th, at 12-15 p.m., proceeding via Nagpur, Jalgaon, Surat and Ahmedabad to Wadhwan, where he arrives by special train from Ahmedabad at 9-50 a.m., on March 3rd. His Excellency will be accompanied by Captain H. Meynell, A.-D.-C.

REPORTS from Kabul show that a further spell of excessively severe weather has occurred there.

SARDAR INAYAT ULLAH'S journey to Kabul has been resumed after a short halt at Jellalabad.

TANG-TA-JEN the Chinese Envoy for Tibetan Affairs, is now expected at Calcutta about the middle of this month.

COLONEL SIR DAVID BAIT entertains the Nizam at dinner at the Hyderabad Residency on the 8th instant, and his Highness gives a farewell dinner to the Resident on the 13th.

MEASURES are now being taken to provide a complete staff for the new irrigation works in the Punjab. The expenditure will be at the rate of about a crore annually when everything is in full swing.

THE new Department of Commerce and Industry is taking over from the various other Departments affected by it certain portions of their clerical staff. In this way the full Secretariat establishment will be formed.

IT is now calculated that the minimum surplus on the Indian Budget Estimates of 1904-05 will be six crores of rupees. This sum may be exceeded, owing to the continued increase of earnings on practically all the Indian railways.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt were:—Sir George Arbuthnot, Sir Tralton Sykes, Bart., Sir Everard Doyle, and Major-General, G. B. B. Dickson, C.B., C.M.G.

THE story regarding the shooting of a Russian officer in Kabul is totally disbelieved in official quarters. No Russian visitors are in Kabul at the present time, though some native traders from Russian territory are understood to be there.

LARGE additions are to be made to the rolling stock of the North-Western State Railway to meet the growth of the grain traffic to Karachi. The forthcoming harvest promises to be so good that the exports to Europe next summer are certain to be on an enormous scale.

A PASSENGER on board the P. and O. Simla, which left Colombo for the Far East on the 14th ultimo, writing to a friend in Ceylon, relates an exciting experience after leaving Singapore, when all the awnings caught fire and were destroyed. A spark from the funnel is supposed to have set the awnings alight, and the damage was estimated at £300.

THE leader of the raiding parties which entered the Kohat district some weeks ago was the notorious Multani, a Zakka Khel, who is in evil repute on both sides of the border. The headmen of the more responsible Afridi clans recently made an effort to capture him, sending out parties of armed men to hunt him down in the Bazar Valley. He managed to escape, and fled to Tirah, where he is safe so long as the winter lasts.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 600 to Mr. M. M. Gandevia, Librarian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, for supervising the printing of the Pehlvi text book "Vendidad," edited by Birdar Dastur Hoshung Jamasp, whose advancing years and failing eyesight prevented his undertaking the work himself. The book was written many years ago for the Government of Bombay, and was sent to England to Dr. West, the well known Pehlvi scholar, to be printed. Dr. West eventually proved unable to undertake it, so the printing has now been done in India after revision to bring it up to date by Mr. B. S. Vasifdar.

JOURNALIST, SOLDIER, AND DIPLOMAT.

THE VARIED CAREER AND EXPERIENCES OF MR. WHITELAW REID.

AMERICA in general and Ohio in particular have good reasons for feeling proud of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who succeeds Mr. Choate as United States Ambassador to England in March. Since he first commenced, as a youth of nineteen years of age, to take an active interest in journalism and politics—writing articles for the only newspaper of which his birthplace, Xenia (the capital of Greene County, Ohio) could boast, and making speeches in the Fremont campaign on the Republican side—Mr. Reid has gone from one success to another, leaving behind him a record which stamps him as a man who has never neglected to make the best possible use of his gifts and opportunities.

Mr. Reid's career, however, differs from that of many other eminent Americans inasmuch that it has been in no way meteoric. That is to say, he did not wake up one morning to find himself famous on account of any one particularly brilliant accomplishment. His career, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," extends over a period of fifty years and they represent years of hard, solid work in a variety of capacities. As journalist, soldier, cotton planter, politician, author, and diplomat the new Ambassador has been thorough in everything that his hands and head have found to do, and the result has been success. Of Scotch Covenanter origin, Mr. Reid seems to have tempered his spirit of American enterprise with the shrewdness which characterises the race which comes from North of the Tweed—a combination of qualities which enable him to guard against any serious pitfall or failure.

As a boy at school, however, and later on as a student at Miami University, Ohio, Mr. Reid cannot be said to have given any indications of exceptional ability to carve out a name for himself. It is true that he graduated with scientific honours at the university. But hundreds of other men have done the same, of whom the world has afterwards heard nothing. It was not until after the Civil War broke out that Mr. Reid really won his spurs, and then it was as a war correspondent, although for some time previous to the war he had undertaken the editorship of the "Xenia News," for which paper he had commenced to write as soon as he left the 'Varsity. Prior to his debut as a war correspondent, however, Mr. Reid donned a uniform and served as a captain and volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of the redoubtable General Rosecrans during the Western Virginia campaign.

But the journalistic instinct evidently proved too strong to permit of the volunteer devoting his whole energies to soldiering. For when in 1862 the "Cincinnati Gazette" asked him to act as their war correspondent, Mr. Reid at once proceeded to make his headquarters at Washington, from which point he made excursions to the army whenever there was a prospect of active operations.

Mr. Reid proved himself a most energetic and capable war correspondent. Not only did the "Cincinnati Gazette" forestall its contemporaries on many occasions owing to the expeditious manner in which Reid got his news conveyed from the seat of war to the offices of his paper—he is said, by the by, to be the first man who ever telegraphed a description of a battle from the battlefield while fighting was in progress—but its war and political articles, written by the young correspondent over the nom-de-plume of 'Agate,' created a widespread interest. They not only contained the fullest and most authentic war information, but were written in a pungent style which specially appealed to the Northerners, and won for the writer a high reputation all over the States.

On one occasion, however, Mr. Reid's too candid expression of opinion brought him into serious conflict with General Rosecrans. In the "Gazette" the correspondent had commented on the "arrant stupidity" of the Southerners, who, he said, did not know Rosecrans' telegraph wires when they saw them, and consequently had not sense enough to cut them down. The publication of this criticism aroused Rosecrans' wrath. He caused Reid to be brought before him, and proceeded to give him a "dressing down" for giving such a hint to the enemy. The result of the lecture was that Rosecrans gave orders that Reid should be kept a prisoner in camp for a night, while he thought over what punishment should be meted out to him. Whatever that punishment might have been, Reid avoided it by escaping during the night and, needless to say, took very great care to keep away from the General until his anger had cooled somewhat.

During the last stages of the Civil War Mr. Reid acted as Clerk to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and when some time afterwards the postio of librarian to the House became vacant, he was recognised as the right man for the place. Having served in this capacity for three years, the future Ambassador decided upon another change of occupation, chiefly in order to give himself an opportunity of writing a history of the Civil War. He bought a cotton farm in Louisiana and commenced work as a planter. Although the experiment only lasted twelve months, he was able in that time to nearly finish his book, entitled "Ohio in the War," which is generally recognised as the most important State history of the war. The book was published in two volumes and contains elaborate biographies of most of the chief generals of the army, as well as a complete history of Ohio from 1861 to 1865.

Before this work was finished and published, however, the author had resolved to return to his first love, i.e., journalism, and with this end in view he went to New York. Reid's work had attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, the most famous and at the same time most eccentric newspaper man of the time, who, appreciating the varied talent of the young man, invited him to become an editorial writer on the "New York Tribune," a paper which Greeley had founded twenty-seven years previously. When Whitelaw Reid joined the staff in 1865, the "Tribune," exercised, as it does now, a most important influence over public opinion in America. It was at first Whig, but slowly veered round until it became recognised as the organ of the extreme Republican party.

Amongst the first contributors whom Greenley gathered round him were such well-known writers as G. W. Curtis, W. H. Fry, C. A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, and Bayard Taylor, while he was amongst the first American journalists to recognise the genius of Dickens, Bret Harte, and Swinburne.

This, however, by the way. When Greeley died in 1872, succumbing practically to the great strain of his unsuccessful candidature for the Presidency against General Grant, Mr. Reid succeeded him as editor and principal owner of the "Tribune" a position and property which he still retains.

The change of editorship brought about no deterioration in the quality, power, and influence of the "Tribune." Rather the reverse, in fact, Greeley, while being a most capable journalist, was not a particularly good business man, and the paper as well as himself, was apt to suffer in consequence. Mr. Reid's business faculty, however, was no less marked than his journalistic enterprise and literary skill, and he soon had the "Tribune" established on a firmer footing than it had ever been before.

As a chief organ of Republicanism, the paper lent valuable aid to the party, assistance which Rutherford Birchard Hayes, when he became President in 1877, proposed to recognise by appointing Mr. Reid as Ambassador to Germany. But for certain reasons the editor of the "Tribune" declined the honour, and again refused it four years later when the ill-fated President Garfield asked him to accept the office.

It has been said that Mr. Reid's marriage in 1881 to Miss Elizabeth Mills, the daughter of Mr. D. O. Mills—who made a colossal fortune in California as a "forty-niner," the term applied to those who went there in 1849, when the gold fever broke out—had a great deal to do with his second refusal of the mission to Germany. Whatever the cause may have been, Mr Reid showed no inclination to accept any State appointment, and proceeded to devote his entire energies to the management of his paper for several years afterwards. To the surprise of every one, however, on the accession to the Presidency of Mr. Harrison in 1889, Mr. Reid accepted an appointment as American Ambassador to France and ultimately showed that he could play the part of diplomat in a manner which, like his other work, left nothing to be desired.

(Concluded on page 6.)

INCESSANT SKIRMISHES.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

GENERAL GRIPENBERG'S FAILURE.

JAPANESE AND GERMAN CONTRABAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 3.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese on the 1st instant, after a hot bombardment, attacked Ajantankhenam on the left bank of the Hunho and drove out the Russians, who on being reinforced re-captured the village.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that General Gripenberg, who commanded at Heikoutai, relinquished his command on the ground of ill-health. General Orloff succeeds him.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Reuter with General Oku says that on Friday the Russians opposite the Japanese left were renewing their activity.

Constant skirmishing is going on. A detachment attacked Heikoutai, but were repulsed, leaving 160 dead.

Marshal Oyama reports sharp outpost fighting in the neighbourhood of Lintiakeou on the left flank, where the Russians attacked repeatedly but were repulsed with a loss of 700 men.

There is great uneasiness in German shipping circles regarding the fate of Hamburg vessels bound with contraband for Vladivostock.

Recent Japanese seizures of German vessels has caused consternation, although Russian attacks on neutral shipping have been viewed with comparative indifference. Shippers are now protesting against the Japanese interpretation of contraband.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Lloyd's Agent at Mauritius wires that the Baltic Fleet was still at Nossibe on the 28th ultimo.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

General Stoessel, who arrived at Colombo to-day on his way home, denied that the surrender of Port Arthur was not justified.

COLOMBO, FEB. 4.

General and Madame Stoessel arrived here this morning on the French mail steamer Australia, homeward bound, accompanied by Generals Reiss, Gobatorake, Madeina, Trehakoff and Strityhi and Admirals Lostchinsky and Lindebeck, 23 superior officers, 125 subalterns and 43 privates.

The General and Madame Stoessel were entertained by the Russian community at luncheon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REFORM AND REVOLUTION.

Strike Riots at Lodz.

MOSCOW NOBLES' PETITION.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT DESIRED.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A strike has taken place in the coal districts of Dombrowa and Sosnowice, whereon Warsaw and Lodz depend for their entire coal supply.

Serious disturbances took place to-day at Lodz, where the strikers number a quarter of a million men. The mob fought the troops with revolvers.

Many were killed and wounded.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The troops at Lodz yesterday fired volleys on two crowds who were interfering with non-strikers.

Eight were killed and fifty-one wounded.

The Tsar has received five elected workmen from the State Printing Establishment which has not struck, and questioned each regarding his work and thanked them and their comrades for conscientiously doing their duty.

The release of Maxime Gorki is declared to be incorrect.

An assembly at Moscow of nobles, who are the leaders of the nobility of the whole Russian Empire, are preparing an address to the Tsar urging a representative Government.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that an Imperial Ukase appoints M. Saburoff, Member of the Council of the Empire, as President of a special conference to elaborate the reforms mentioned on the 3rd inst.

The Tsar hopes the conference will perform the task as speedily as possible.

The Moscow nobles have decided to present two addresses to the Tsar. The one, a Conservative one, adopted by a majority, says that peace at present is impossible without humiliation, and expresses confidence in ultimate victory, but deprecates internal reform till the war is ended. The other Liberal rejected address advocates collaboration of Tsar and the people for reform.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The abolition of Staff pay in the Indian Army, recently referred to, will apply to both the General and the Regimental Staff. The matter is likely to take a considerable time before a decision is arrived at.

It is notified that the Army Council have empowered General Officers Commanding at Home to permit Reservists to reside in India, provided the concurrence of the Lieutenant-General of the Command or Division in which the applicant intends to reside has first been obtained.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND THE TEA DUTY.

Deputation to Mr. Brodrick.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ADVICE.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a deputation from the Indian Tea Trade, said he was intensely interested in the industrial development of India and would do his best to fight her battles in the Cabinet.

LATER.

Sir H. S. King introduced the deputation to Mr. Brodrick representing the tea industry of India. He asked Mr. Brodrick to do his utmost to speedily reduce the ruinous tax on tea.

Mr. Bryant, of Messrs. Findlay's house, asked for a reduction by two-pence.

Mr. Brodrick said the consumption of British tea had increased to ninety per cent. of the total in forty years and he attributed the present stagnation in the rate of consumption rather to the limit per head being reached than to taxation. The arguments of the deputation were, he said, an important contribution to the fiscal controversy, for they showed the duty fell largely on the producer. He recommended efforts being made to increase the markets elsewhere than in Great Britain and believed these would be soon rewarded.

Mr. Austen-Chamberlain, he said, had promised him an inquiry into the question of the exclusion of the inferior class of tea, and he concluded his speech with the assurance as already stated in the message above.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ENEMIES.

The Danger in the North Sea.

REASONS FOR NAVAL REDISTRIBUTION.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Eastleigh, said we had not so much to keep our eyes on France in the Mediterranean as we had to look with more anxiety, though not with fear, on the North Sea, and that was the reason our fleets had been redistributed. If war was declared the British Navy would get a blow in first.

RAILWAYS IN ABYSSINIA.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Colonies said that negotiations were proceeding between Great Britain, Italy and France in reference to railways in Abyssinia.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Wales Defeats Scotland.

In the Rugby match between Wales and Scotland, the latter was beaten by six points to three.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. C. P. Cory, Rangoon Ecclesiastical Establishment, is promoted to the senior rank.

Mr. Lewis, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, has been granted nine months' leave.

The Revd. B. Kitchin is transferred from Jubbulpore to the United Provinces, and the Revd. P. G. Bruce-Austin from Ranikhet to the Central Provinces.

The Revd. J. G. Philip is posted to Military employ.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Drake-Brockman, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand, has been granted fifteen months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Daltry is appointed Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery with effect from the 1st instant.

Colonel Sir B. Scott, R. E., reverts to Military employ.

Mr. H. F. Howard, C. S., is appointed Under-Secretary, Finance Department.

Major W. R. Cordue is confirmed as Mint Master, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. F. Anderson, B. E., proceeds home for a course of instruction at Chatham.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. O. Hanson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab and Central Provinces List, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Messrs. B. Bryant, H. Slade, and L. Mercer receive promotion in the Forest Department, vice Mr. Oliver, permitted to retire.

Mr. F. H. Todd, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from Burma to the Andaman Islands.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Morison, Personal Assistant to the Legislative Secretary to the Government of India, has been granted six and a half months' leave from the 15th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Barrett, 5th Goorkhas, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Belgaum Brigade.

Lieutenant Greenaway, 67th Punjabis, and Lieutenant Murray, 1st Brahmans, are appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant Forbes, 105th Infantry, has been selected for appointment as Double Company Officer, 57th Rifles, Frontier Forces.

Captain R. T. C. Eastwood, Indian Army, has been permitted to resign the service.

The admission to the Order of British India for good service in Somaliland of Risaldar Bhai Khan, 55th Camel Corps, is notified.

Captain Skelton, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers, is gazetted an Honorary Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps resigns his commission in the Madras Railway Volunteers and is gazetted an Honorary Colonel.

THE name of the Chinese Special Commissioner for Tibetan Affairs, who is expected in Calcutta next month, was first of all given as Tang-shao-yi, but in the announcement recently made by the Government of India he was referred to as Tang-Ta-jen. It may be explained that his full name is as originally given. Ta-jen or Ta-len, literally interpreted, is "big man," and in official language this corresponds with the Western title "Excellency." Tang-Ta-jen, therefore, means His Excellency Tang. It will probably be found convenient to call him Mr. Tang, as, indeed, has already been done officially in Calcutta.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 4.

The shooting this morning at the 200 yards range was anything but good, this being attributed to the strong wind that was blowing from the west; it was not at all a steady wind, which kept in, and puzzled the best of shots. There was only one possible made this morning and that was by a native, Havildar Sadashivram Pillay, 3rd Sappers and Miners. On the whole the shooting of the natives was good. The shooting in the afternoon was very good considering the severe gale which was blowing from west to east. The Native Infantry have done very well. For the Ladies' Shikari Stakes Mrs. Andersen tops the list, Mrs. Taylor coming second. Scores below:—

MATCH 47—NATIVE CHAMPIONSHIP.
200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav. Sadashivram Pillay, 3rd S and M.....	35	30
Jam Pochati Mari, 3rd S and M...	34	25
Pte Uneed Khan, 121st Pioneers.....	34	20
L N Appa Goada, 108th Infty...	33	10
Pte Shirhaz Khan, 108th Infy.....	33	10
Naik Sivilingoo, 94th Russell's Infy.....	33	5
Naik Pursotam Sawanth, 1 3rd, M L I.....	33	5
L N Sayanna Narsu, 3rd S and M	33	5
Sepoy Nawat Khan, 74th Punjabis.....	33	5
Sub Ramchander Rao Mhohitse, 103rd M L S.	33	5
L N Dharmaji Nagu, 3rd S and M.....	33	5
L N Karomdad, 112th Infy.....	33	4
Sub Chand Khan, 121st Pioneers.....	33	4

There were 3 other 33's.

MATCH 16—BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.
200 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
L S Doughall, A and S H.....	34	50
Sgt Stobie, A and S H	34	30
Gunner May, 3rd Co B V A.....	33	20
Pte Mowatt, A and S H.....	33	10
C S Tyndall A and S H.....	33	10
C S Johnstone, A and S H	33	10
Pte Dawson, 1st Sea. High.....	33	5
C S Ewan, A and S H.....	31	5
Sergt Cross, B B and C I Vols.	33	5
Capt. Goring Jones, Nag. Vols	33	5
Lt. Henderson, 125th Rifles.....	33	5
Dr. Rogers, 2nd Suffolks.....	32	5

There were 120 other 32's.

[MATCH 17—CHAMPIONSHIP.
500 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Corpl. Gillespi, B. B. and C. I. Vols	34	50
Sergt. Green, Nagpur Vols.....	33	30
Sergt. Scott, A. and S H	33	20
Col.-Sergt. Blunt, East Lancashires.....	33	10
Gunner May, 3rd Company R. H. A.....	32	5

There were 6 other 32's.

MATCH 7—FLANK GUARD CONTEST.
Major-General's Richardson's prize.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st Seaforth Highlanders.....	70	100
2nd Connaught Rangers.....	61	50
Also competed.		
1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers.....	60	
2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	56	
Royal Scots.....	52	

MATCH 38—FLANK GUARD CONTEST.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st-108th Infantry.....	100	100
2nd-74th Punjabis.....	73	50
3rd-125th Rifles.....	60	3

THE POONA SHOOTING CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF PRIVATE WALKER.

At the Poona Sessions Court, before Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge, and a Special Jury, Private Charles William Walker, East Lancashire Regiment, was to-day charged at the instance of Inspector Moore with having on Sunday, the 8th January, attempted to murder a European woman named Annetta Chirilla by shooting at her with his rifle. Mr. Davar, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Kharve, pleader, for whose presence in Court the hearing was suspended for several hours, defended the prisoner. Mr. Holman, Assistant Superintendent of Police watched the proceedings, and Lieut. Baker, East Lancashire Regiment, watched the case on behalf of the prisoner. The following jury was empanelled:—Mr. Dunne, Mr. Carey, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Cheetham and Mr. Jones.

Mr. Davar, who prosecuted, in his speech said he did not wish to press that the accused had any intention of hitting Annetta at the time he fired the rifle. What he did press was that accused had the knowledge that the death of Annetta or of some one else happening to pass by was a probable consequence of his rash act in firing in the street, and thus his act came within the definition of attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Arguments on both sides were heard, and Mr. Kharve, the pleader, who defended the accused, addressed the Court at some length. The jury retired and brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge agreed with the verdict and acquitted the prisoner.

ENTRIES FOR THE REGATTA.

The entries for the coming annual Regatta is not well filled. The Challenge Fours and the Canoe Race have no entry yet. In the Service Fours three boats have entered, namely, Royal Engineers, Army Medical Officers and the Pioneers. In the Regimental Eights the three above-mentioned have entered; for the Senior Sculls, Lieutenant-Colonel Fooks, Major Hale and Mr. Baldwin; for the Junior Sculls, Major Vallency and Mr. Forbes; for the Oxenham Challenge Double Sculls, Major Hale and Captain Dorgan, and Captain Webb and Colonel Fooks; for the Mixed Double Sculls three have entered, namely, Mr. Twiss and Miss Fooks, Captain and Mrs. Webb, and Major and Mrs. Vallency. It is a pity that the Regatta has been taken during the Bombay Big meeting.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A RETURN match between the Parsee Gymkhana, and the Bombay Gymkhana was played last Saturday on the ground of the former and resulted in a victory for the home team by 41 runs. The following are the scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr H D Kanga, b Cheetham	17
Mr N Netsatkhan, b Jeejeebhoy	0
Mr Sakla wala, b Milne	4
Mr Gilot, b Abercrombie	15
Mr Vakil, b Cheetham	10
Mr Cootis, b Abercrombie	9
Mr Commissariat, b Abercrombie	0
Mr Parek, run out	27
Mr Wadia, c Scott, b Abercrombie	21
Mr Kanga, b Abercrombie	0
Mr Vatcha, not out	27
Extras	15
Total	147

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, c Netsatkhan, b Kanga ...	0
Mr S N Powell, c Kanga, b Vatcha	3
Mr A H Sladen Scott, b Kanga	44
Mr Abercrombie, c Sakla wala, b Vatcha ...	12
Mr N Dawson, b Vatcha	0
Mr A C Rumboll, b Kanga	0
Mr J A C Kidlie, c Commissariat, b Kanga	19
Mr J S Milne, not out	3
Mr W H Scott, b Netsatkhan	13
Capt Wilson, b Netsatkhan	0
Mr Ainslie, b Netsatkhan	7
Extras	5
Total	106

A GOOD deal of interest has been excited in Calcutta by the attempt now being made to improve the quality and quantity of the export trade in raw tobacco. There has been during the last five years a small but distinctly perceptible improvement in the quality exported by sea from India to foreign countries. The value of the trade in 1898-99 was £143,707. In 1902-03 the value had risen to £182,217.

LECTURE ON SCOTTISH BALLADS.

An interesting lecture on Scottish Ballads was delivered on the 2nd instant, at Lady Jehangier's residence, to the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association by the Rev. Alex. Crichton. He dwelt on the contrast between the time-honoured Scottish ballad and modern poetry. In the latter the sound of the railway engine and the throb of the motor-car are beginning to make themselves heard, while in the former one hears "the whistle of the wind, the shouts of men in battle and the throb of loving human hearts." Mr. Crichton gave the palm to the ballads of his country as being unrivalled for vigour and simple charm, the outcome of the conditions of the country which produced them. The border ballad—which is in the majority among these stirring songs—originated in the country just north of the contested boundary between the two rival kingdoms, and is naturally instinct with a fighting spirit. There are besides the peaceful Scottish pastoral songs of the Lothians, Lanark and Ayrshire, the tender plaints of the North and all are the artless expression of the nature of men of Keltic blood, not Anglo-Saxon in feeling. Poetry is older than prose, its cadence and its rhyme first impressed it on the memory and thus it passed down through generations when the people had no other method of recording their literature. Between the border forays there was little time for agriculture. Men just sat round of leisure evenings relating the stirring and romantic events they had lived through. The itinerant ballad-singer was welcome everywhere and he sang to his harp, or recited, the tales of daring deeds, carrying the fame of the distinguished heroes from village to village. Nothing was written down, for centuries the minstrel was the historian and when his tuneful race died out, it is only too probable that many of the poems died with them. Scott and other writers journeyed through Scotland taking down from the lips of peasant and ploughman the songs that had survived. Ayton tells how he got part of one ballad from a gentleman who had forgotten the rest, and this he learned later from an ostler in Carlisle. Ballad phraseology is simple, as simple as its thought; whole verses occur again and again and these characteristics the lecturer illustrated from different ballad collectors. Of the authors there is absolutely no record; the ballads now extant are mostly of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, but the fame of having written them cannot be apportioned to the composers, their names have not been handed down, though it is certain from internal evidence that they lived in close contact with the thought and action of the community whose feelings they voiced. The "good old times" do not reveal themselves always as such in the verses. The sentiments are not what we now would call refined, nor did they inculcate lessons of strict morality or honesty; they tell of bold and reckless men who took what they wanted when they could and held it as long as they had the power to keep it. But the border men, although not actuated by delicate notions of meum and tuum, made distinctions in their thieving theories. A border chief laid down the maxim that: "He that steals a cow from a poor widow or a stirk from a cottar is a thief. He that lifts a drove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover." The Rev. A. Crichton went on to discuss the different classes of ballads, the historical and the romantic, and woven in with the latter the imaginative poetry and the fairy tales which are precious legacies left to us by forgotten men and women. The lecturer quoted from every type of Scottish minstrelsy, and Miss Cunningham sang many verses illustrative of the different feelings expressed by the Scottish ballad. The lecture was keenly appreciated by the audience, and a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Crichton was proposed and carried with acclamation.

LECTURES BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

At the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Reincarnation" before a large audience. She said the lecture was a corollary of the one she had delivered on the previous day. The soul of man could be taken up for a further investigation that evening as to the laws of the evolution of soul. There were two theories regarding the subject which had divided the opinion of the civilised world in modern days. One of these was that the soul or consciousness of man was directly created by God for each human body born into the world. It meant that with each human body brought forth into the world there was also a creation of the soul. There was another theory which contended that no such thing existed. They said that this consciousness emanated from Divine consciousness. Reincarnation or the doctrine of human re-birth was from one standpoint a special creation of consciousness; while from another point it was continued or an evolving consciousness. From these positions they could choose what they recognised as best in accordance with the proofs. The theory of evolution had exercised the minds of educated people, as it was a difficult matter.

UNIFICATION OF INDIA.

At the Novelty Theatre, yesterday morning, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "the Unification of India." The theatre was crowded. The lecturer, in the course of her discourse, said tolerance was one of the most important lessons of India to-day. The Indians must be willing to listen to those with whose ideas and opinions they disagreed. One of the greatest difficulties which struck at the root of the unification of India was that there had never been a United India in the past. Temporary unions there were from time to time, but never was there one unified nation extending from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Bengal to Kathiawar. Many nations and many states there were of particular forms and traditions and when India was spoken of, it meant a continent. It was rather a geographical configuration than a national unification. The task before the Indians, therefore, was to make this a self-sustaining and self-conscious nationality. In this connection the lecturer cited the instances of Germany and Italy in modern times, and stated that not long ago these two countries were collections of petty states. In India religion was another difficult factor in its unification. One community looked at God from its own standpoint and another from another point; but what right had any man to inflict his opinion of God on his neighbour? The small Zoroastrian or Parsi community, which did not count by millions but which consisted of only a few thousand souls, had managed to take a prominent part in the Municipal administration and other public movements in Bombay. This was due partly to their public spirit and partly to the absence of sectarianism amongst them. Owing to their education and worth in this great centre of population, they had not failed to contribute their share in the making of Indian nationality. For the purpose of the unification of India, all communities, Hindu, Mahomedan, &c., should love and respect each other. In fact sectarianism must die away. Another means to attain the same end was the formation of a large Indian Association whose branch should extend throughout the country. It was in the hands of the Indians themselves to redeem their country not only from the evils of disunion but from the scourge of poverty and famine. They should see that their peasantry appreciated the necessity of irrigation. If possible, a Bengal Jagirdar should make it a point of bringing up one of his sons as a cultivator on scientific principles and who could be made to take upon himself a direct responsibility in the welfare of the country and the nation. If this was done even for one generation only, the poverty of the country would be lessened. More education was needed. The Indians should establish schools and universities. This was no doubt a big work of self-sacrifice and labour, but these were the essentials which built up a nation. In these schools the duty to their country should be taught and a spirit of patriotism inculcated. In history traditions of the past should be taught. The Mahomedans should venerate Akbar and the Hindus Shivaji. Many a lesson was taught in English schools taken from the history of Wallace and Bruce.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that he had expressed long ago the opinions inculcated by Mrs. Annie Besant that day.

AN Agra correspondent telegraphs:—A very cold wave has swept over the station and the nights are freezing. In many places pools of water have frozen. Many men, women and animals have perished and great damage has been done to gardens and crops. The arbar crop is entirely lost and is being cut down for firewood basket making, etc. The gram, wheat and barley crops have suffered 50 per cent. The cultivators are greatly to be pitied and should get a remission of rent.

THE GRASIA COLLEGE, GONDAL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol presided at the annual prize distribution at the Grasia College, Gondal, which took place on Friday, writes a Gondal correspondent. Among those present were H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Rani Saheb Nandkunvar Ba Saheb, K. S. Bhojarajji, Ba Shri Rajkunvarba, Bakunvar Ba Saheb, Chila Ba Saheb, Mrs. Raimes, Miss Duff, Mrs. Thurkhud, Mrs. Martin, Miss Day, several Parsi ladies, Gondal State Officers, Bhayats, parents of Grasia students and gentlemen.

Mr. J. F. Martin, B.A. (Cantab), the Principal, in the course of an address, said:—

The pleasure with which we welcome the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol among us to-day is greatly enhanced by the fact that of all the Mahomedan rulers in Kathiawar, he is the only one who has consistently supported the college. From the first term of the existence of the college we have had boys from Mangrol State, and I trust that the connection thus established will long continue. This circumstance is the more noteworthy because there are other Mahomedan States in Kathiawar, which are in a position to send us many more pupils than Mangrol can, but at present we have not a single representative of any of those States in the college, and on the few occasions on which Mahomedan boys from other States of Kathiawar have joined the college, they have invariably abandoned their studies after a very short time, usually on pretexts more or less frivolous. It is a great disappointment to me, and I think I may say the same for H. H. the Thakore Saheb, to find that after seven years the college is still totally neglected by a large and influential section of the Grasia population of Kathiawar, with the one exception of the State whose ruler will to-day distribute our prizes. I have referred to this neglect of educational opportunities on the part of Mahomedan Grasias on previous occasions. The presence of the Sheikh Saheb, who is so striking an exception to the general apathy displayed by Mahomedan rulers towards education, I think justifies me in emphasizing the surprise and disappointment we feel that that apathy continues unbroken.

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES.

On the occasion of the last prize distribution by Mr. H. O. Quin, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, I expressed the hope that at the next distribution I might be in a position to announce some successes gained in public examinations by pupils of the college. I am glad to be able to tell you that this hope has been fully justified in the last two years. In 1903 we obtained our first success, Chandrasinhji Banesinhji Vaghela passing the Bombay Matriculation Examination. In the last University Examinations he passed his Previous Examination. In 1904 two boys passed Matriculation, and one boy the School Final Examination. With regard to the last-mentioned I should like to point out that he was the only candidate from a Kathiawar school who passed the examination, though I believe other schools sent candidates. I think I may say without fear of contradiction that these results are superior to anything that has hitherto been obtained by any institution device it to the education of the Grasias only. I can promise that now we have made a beginning we have every intention of carrying on our success from year to year, and I assert confidently that such successes gained from a comparatively small school justify us in expecting a very much larger measure of public support than we enjoy at present.

I should, however, like to say a few words about the two examinations for which we present candidates. In my opinion the Bombay Matriculation Examination is by no means suited to stand in the position of a Final Examination for boys who do not intend to pursue their examination further, but many parents object to their sons being presented for any other examination. When the School Final Examination was placed under the control of the Government Educational Department, we determined to present candidates, and of our first two candidates one, as I have already told you, passed. I read the papers set in the School Final Examination this last year with great satisfaction; they seem to me to fulfill the requirements of a School Final Examination with a far greater approach to perfection than has hitherto been obtained in India, and only this morning I received a circular from the office of the Educational Inspector for the Northern Division setting forth the spirit in which the examination is to be conducted, which has added greatly to my satisfaction. Cramming with all its attendant evils, intellectual and moral, slovenly and untidy work and mere unintelligent memorising are to be effectually discouraged, and I count this college fortunate in breaking, what is educationally speaking, practically virgin soil, and that it should thus early in its career have an opportunity of forming a tradition of work of a character so different from that which has too often prevailed in Indian schools. As a result of our successes in the Matriculation Examination, we have been able to award the scholarship founded by the generosity of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. This scholarship is of Rs. 20 per month and is tenable for one year. It is awarded to the candidate from the Grasia College who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination and who joins an Arts College.

CONDITIONS IN KATHIAWAR.

So far I have spoken only of successes gained and anticipated, but there is unfortunately another side to the shield. Since the college opened, nearly eight years ago, there has, I believe, been only one year that could be fairly called good from an agricultural point of view in Kathiawar. Two years ago conditions seemed to be improving and the numbers of the college rose till an extension of buildings seemed imminently necessary. This year, unfortunately, the failure of the rains throughout Kathiawar has again produced a state of things but little removed from famine, and as a result our numbers have fallen considerably, chiefly owing to the fact that very few new boys have joined the college this term. An institution which depends for support upon an agricultural population cannot but feel such conditions very severely, yet I think we are entitled to a feeling of melancholy satisfaction that things are no worse than they are and that the college is as successful as it is under such adverse conditions. The joyful event which has recently taken place in the family of H. H. the Thakore Saheb has been a cause of great joy and satisfaction to all his subjects and to all who take an interest in Gondal State and its enlightened ruler. I am sure I shall be expressing a sentiment shared by every one here when I offer the hearty congratulations of the College and its Staff to K. S. Bhojarajji and his bride, and I can assure Ba Shri Rajkunvar Ba that the whole college feels greatly honoured by the fact that one of the first public functions she has attended after her marriage is our prize distribution.

The Sheikh Saheb then distributed prizes and the Northbrook Gold Medal for experimental Science to the following Grasia Kumars —

PRIZE LISTS.
1902.

Form V.-A.—1st Chandrasinhji Banesinhji, Shakespear's works; 2nd Mulubha Narsinhji, Shrimat Bhagvat.

Form V.-B.—1st Ahamadmian Najmudinmian, Green's Short History of English people; 2nd Natvarsinhji Bhagvatsinhji, Macaulay's critical historical essays.

Form V.—1st Dipsinhji Harisinhji, Scott's poems.

Form III.—1st Dosubha Ratansinhji, Robinson Crusoe.

Form II.—1st Mansur Bhoj, Mahabharat Sar.

Form I.—1st Takhatsinhji Raisinhji, Dalpat Kavya.

Form Preparatory A.—Karansinhji Ramsinhji, Ras Mala Part I.

Form Preparatory B.—1st prize Natvarsinhji Bhavatsinhji of Gondal, Upadesha.

1903.

Form VI.—1st prize Chandrasinhji Banesinhji, Green's Short History of the English people; 2nd prize Mulubha Narsinhji, works of Shakespear.

Form V.—1st prize Samatsinhji Harisinhji, Scott's Political Works.

Science V.—Gold Medal, Atvarsinhji B. of Ganod, Northbrook Medal in experimental Science; 1st prize Natvarsinhji B. of Ganod, Dutt's Mahabharata.

Form IV.—1st prize Dosubha Ratansinhji, the children's garland from the best poets.

Form III.—1st prize Hathibala Abhelbala, Dutt's Ramayana.

Form II.—1st prize Takhatsinhji R., Gomandala Parikramana.

Form I.—1st prize Prathirajsinhji R. of Nandod, Pancha Tantra.

Preparatory A.—1st prize Jilubha Kesarisinhji, Karan Ghelo.

Preparatory B.—1st prize Karansinhji Merujt, Mewad-ni-Jaho Jalali.

When the distribution was over the Sheikh Saheb delivered a speech in Urdu, which was much appreciated by the audience. He praised the Thakore Saheb for his charity, large-heartedness, and love of method and order. He said that the Thakore Saheb had laid the whole of Kathiawar under his obligation by opening such institutions as the Grasia College and the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum. In his good work he was assisted by his wife, the good and gentle Rani Saheb Nandkunvar Ba, whose love of Sanskrit had led to great activity on the part of Sanskrit students in Kathiawar. It had led to the opening of three such schools in Mangrol. The Sheikh Saheb then congratulated Mr. Martin on the success his school had achieved in such a short time.

At the conclusion of the speech attar, gulab and pan supari were distributed by the Principal and his Staff. The Grasia boys then performed various exercises with guns, swords, Indian clubs and dumb bells, the Gondal State band providing suitable music. Three cheers for the Sheikh Saheb and the Thakore Saheb terminated the proceedings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

WAGES IN LANCASHIRE.

A YEAR'S INSURANCE BUSINESS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

THE proposal of the Northern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation for an advance in wages has made people talk about the possibilities of a strike, and though it may be said very decidedly that there is no expectation of anything of the kind an interesting point has been raised. It has been asked whether in the various cloth contracts it is usual to have a "strike clause," and it appears that the sense of security has increased so far of late years that this is very unusual, except in particular cases. Merchants dealing with Calcutta are understood commonly to have an agreement by which the time may be extended in the case of a strike, but it might be necessary to prove that the delay was actually from the cause assigned, and in an extreme case this might even necessitate the taking of evidence in England by commission for an Indian court. One objection to a strike clause seems to be the suspicion of a possible promotion of technical strikes. Any arrangement between merchant and manufacturer referring to strikes seems to be quite unusual, though if there were any probability of a strike no doubt something of the kind would be generally introduced. We have every reason to hope, however, that any discussion on the point will be academic.

The end of the Fall River strike has been hailed with some relief in Lancashire. It has endured for twenty-five weeks, and now the masters have obtained their terms, though some slight and, as the news is telegraphed, not very intelligible concession is made to the operatives. There has been a remarkable absence of violence or disorder during the conduct of the strike, but out of the 25,000 who left their work in July it is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 left the town, many of them never to return. There has been a great money loss on both sides, though it must always be remembered that Fall River was over stocked with goods, and that some drastic method of curtailing production was sought by some of the manufacturers; and there has been, of course, a great deal of privation, though sympathisers from outside have helped the strikers. Even those who summed up on the masters' side have agreed that the general behaviour has been good, and most of the people of Fall River, who are not directly concerned, have been on the strikers' side. What has been described as a week point in the masters' case in the alleged inopportuness of the announcement of the reduction in wages. A 10 per cent reduction was made in November, 1903, and in March, 1904, the accumulation of goods caused a general resort to short time.

The proposal for a further 12 1-2 per cent. reduction came at a time when relations were considerably strained through actual and projected innovations in machinery. The critics of the masters, in a general attack on their conservatism, have contended that a larger adoption of modern, and especially of automatic, machinery was absolutely necessary to the industry, and the encouragement of labour-saving devices that might have the immediate effect of reducing the number of the labourers could hardly be encouraged whole-heartedly by the labourer. It may even be contended that the strike was deliberately provoked by the masters in the sense that they knew the inevitable outcome of their action, necessary in their view, for the preservation of the industry. Yet a correspondent of the "Dry Goods Economist," who believes the masters' definition of the economic position to be a sound one, said that "the probability is that ere long the English-speaking weavers will be forced into other forms of employment, and that their places will be taken to a great extent by the Portuguese who are now settling in Fall River in considerable numbers," and he added that high as were the wages in Fall River compared with those paid in the South, the individual earnings of an operative were yet very low.

The importation of artificial silk into the United States, already considerable, is steadily increasing, and the Americans, recognising its importance, have sought to establish the manufacture as a domestic industry. Hitherto, however, they have not succeeded; indeed, a Philadelphia company has lost a good deal of money in the attempt, and the failure is attributed to inexperience in the working of the patented process. The United Artificial Silk Works Company, of Frankfort-on-Main, has, however, been lately making inquiries with a view to the establishment of a branch factory in America, and it is expected that an American company will be formed for the purpose, with a capital of dols.800,000, and that works capable of employing about 1,000 operatives will be built almost at once. At present, it is said, artificial silk costs actually more in the United States than natural silk, but this would be changed if it were manufactured in the country instead of being imported. The only competition which the German-American enterprise would have to reckon with would be from French artificial silk. But the French patented process involves the use of considerable quantities of alcohol, which is subject to a heavy duty, and it is believed that this would constitute a serious handicap to working of the French patent in America.

Reviewing the insurance business of the past year, Messrs. Maclean and Henderson, of Sterling, enumerate the principal fire losses in which British offices were interested as follows:—Baltimore, £15,000,000 (British offices £1,250,000,); Toronto, £2,500,000; Rochester, (N. Y.), £600,000; Aalesund £1,200,000; Antwerp oil fire, £250,000; Haydon Square Goods Depot (London and North-Western Railway), £200,000. The Baltimore conflagration was, of course, the most serious event of the year, and indeed the most disastrous loss to insurance companies since the Chicago fire of thirty years ago. Several American offices had to give up or transfer their business; in consequence, and five British offices—the North British and Mercantile, Norwich Union, London and Lancashire, Royal Exchange, and Caledonian—have set aside £430,000 out of their 1903 profits to meet the Baltimore claims. The largest lines carried by British offices were about £300,000 by the Royal and the Liverpool, London, and Globe, and the Royal lost something less than £80,000 through the Toronto fire. Most of the alternations in the value of fire insurance shares during the year were, however, advances, Norwich Union Fire being an exception with a decline of £2.

The most important of the new insurance companies formed during the past year are:—Casualty Insurance Company, Limited, capital £80,000 in shares of £5 each, first issue to be 8,000 shares (this is at present the only company issuing policies under which compensation is payable for any and every sickness as well as accidents of all kinds); Consolidated Assurance Company, Limited, capital £500,000 in £10 shares; Federated Employers' Insurance Association, Limited, to undertake every description of insurance, especially in connection with the building trade, excluding life assurance, capital £100,000 in £1 sh

over by the London and Lancashire), the National Guardian, and the National of Ireland (certain sections of whose business have been taken over by the Yorkshire Fire and Life).

A very cheerful survey of the general economic condition of the United States is contained in Mr. Henry Clew's financial letter dated New York, January 7. In both agricultural and manufacturing industry the prevailing conditions are, he considers, conducive to continued prosperity. This is "chiefly because production has not yet overtaken consumption; the only exception of consequence being the enormous crop of cotton resulting from last year's excessively high prices. Our principal basis of prosperity, however, is still in the soil, and the whole country is now experiencing the stimulus of a profitable harvest. Trade, too, is exceptionally sound, and merchants in nearly all sections of the country are doing a large and satisfactory business; in fact it is many months since the general business situation was so healthy and promising as at present." The revival of prosperity is reflected in the improved railway earnings, the Union Pacific, Southern, Pennsylvania, New York Central, St. Paul, Reading, and Lackawanna having all shown better results of late.

The price of linseed oil at Hull is now only 5s. per ton above the lowest point touched in the spring of last year, and this was a record for low values. The position is no doubt affected by the large supply of seed, the total for the year being 2,785,783 quarters, against 2,185,694 in 1903 and 1,888,329 in 1902. But it may, perhaps, be usefully remembered that the bulk of this supply came into the country during the first eight months of the year; on 31st August the imports were about 600,000 quarters in advance of the previous year, and the excess over 1903, now that the year is finished, is no more than this. From August to December therefore the incomings have been only moderate and the effect of the early and large shipments from the Argentine must now be passing off. The Argentine exports were 1,366,087 quarters for the first eight months and only 129,041 quarters for the remaining four months. The difference is too great to be accounted for by the natural falling off of shipments and must mean that other markets, and notably that of the United States, have absorbed more than usual share. Further it is by no means certain that shipments will be repeated this season on anything like the same scale. The low price will have induced many farmers to turn their attention to wheat, for linseed is one of the most exhausting crops, and it can scarcely pay well under present conditions. The lands cropped again with linseed will also produce a smaller return. We have now become so dependent upon the Argentine crop that any serious check is bound to be felt severely.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On Tuesday His Excellency the Viceroy entertained the Maharajah of Gwalior at dinner at Government House, and there was a company of about seventy guests to meet this distinguished Native Prince. Among others were His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser, the Chief Justice and Lady Maclean, Sir Arundel and Lady Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Erle Richards, Mr. Hewett and Count and Countess Quadt. After dinner the entertainment took the form of a gramophone recital arranged by Major Strachey, which proved thoroughly enjoyable to all, but especially to the guest and host of the evening. Mr. J. Christensen, of 36-1, Dhurrumtollah, was present with a magnificent Model de Luxe Gramophone furnished by the Gramophone and Typewriter, Limited, of 7, Esplanade, East, Calcutta, and went through the following excellent programme:—

BAND SELECTION.
"Faust Fantasie."

TENOR SONG by Comm. F. Tamagno.
Selection from "Otello."

HUMOROUS RECITATION by the late Dan Leno.
"Going to the Races."

SONG by Madame Melba.
Tosti's "Goodbye."

VIOLIN SELECTION by Kubelik.
Sextette from "Lucia di Lammermoor."

WHISTLING by Charles Capper.
Les Folies (Waldteufel).

HINDUSTANI SONG by Mr. L. C. Bural (Calcutta.)
Dhrupad-Sahana Jhamptal.

LAUGHING SONG by B. Shepherd.

GUJRATI SONG by Master Chaggan.
From "Kaisar Julfur."

An Evening with the Minstrels. Loading of Steamboat, clanging of bells, blowing of whistles, etc. Quartette sings "Heave dat Cotton." As Steamboat moves away darkies sing "Roll on de Ground" accompanied by Piccaninny Band

BANJO SELECTION.
"Queen of the Burlesque."

TENOR SONG by Enrico Caruso.
"Martinata."
(as sung before H. M. The King).
God Save the King.

The gem of the performance was undoubtedly Tosti's "Goodbye" by Madame Melba, the lovely voice of that remarkable soprano being reproduced with marvellous distinctness, which record, had the decorum of the occasion allowed, the guests would have encored. Comm. Tamagno's "Mort d'Otello" was also favoured with great applause. The late Dan Leno's humorous recitation, well known to his admirers, "Going to the Races," was laughed over with however, a touch of regret that the great jester's voice was now still; but the mirth of the audience was unrestrained when Bert Shepherd gave his famous Laughing Song. It was a bright and unique entertainment, and all testified to the wondrous powers of this wonderful voice-reproducing invention

JOURNALIST, SOLDIER, AND DIPLOMAT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is a matter of history how, amongst other things, he negotiated a new extradition with France, and a limited Treaty of Reciprocity. In fact, so successful was Mr. Reid during his term of office at the Embassy in Paris, that a few weeks after his resignation had been tendered and accepted in 1892, the Republican National Convention unanimously nominated him as its candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The election resulted in the defeat of the Republican party, however, and Mr. Reid resumed his editorship of the "Tribune."

There can be no question that Mr. Reid's appointment as the State Ambassador to this country is an exceedingly popular one on both sides of the Atlantic. When the proprietor of the "Tribune" came to England as special Ambassador to Great Britain for Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897, and again in 1902, for the King's Coronation, he made many friends, both in official and private life. For in addition to the tact and skill with which he manages diplomatic affairs, Mr. Reid is a man of much charm of manner. Perhaps the best description of Mr. Reid's personality and talents is that given by Mr. Justin McCarthy in his book. "The Story of an Irishman." Mr. McCarthy first became acquainted with Mr. Reid nearly forty years ago, when both men were writing for the "Tribune."

"Mr. Whitelaw Reid," he says, "is a man of high culture and varied ability, of refined and polished manners, a political writer of great power and penetration, a man to be welcomed by scholars and diplomats."

It is stated that Mr. Reid has long looked upon the American Embassy to Great Britain as the object of his ambition, and it must have been a source of great satisfaction to him that he has been the only man considered for the place since Mr. Choate announced his intention of resigning and returning to New York to resume his law practice. The administration have every confidence in Mr. Reid's ability to worthily fill Mr. Choate's place, and there is little doubt that the new Ambassador will add another success to the long list which has marked his career.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

SEVENTH MEETING.

An unusually large crowd was attracted on Saturday afternoon to the Mahaluxmi race-course to witness the races in connection with the seventh Extra Meeting, those present in the first enclosure including His Excellency Lord Lamington. Owing to the entries being too large in the Beginners' Consolation Plate, the event was split up into two races, thus increasing the usual six events to seven. For the First Beginners' Consolation Plate, distance half a mile, eleven horses stripped. Protector was considered a laurel and highly flattered his admirers at the finish by winning in the easiest of fashion. Fourteen started in the Second Beginners' Consolation Plate. Admiral Togo was dubbed a success and again the race proved to be the favourite's race. The third race, the Consolation Plate, attracted eight entrants. Lachin and Young Cardigan divided favouritism, the admirers of the latter horse benefitting by their investments. Nine faced the barrier for the February Plate, for which Firecracker was thought a certainty. The finish, however, was an upset, the favourite finishing only fourth and leaving the victory to Rossi, on whom liberal odds could be obtained. A large field entered for the Grant Road Plate, distance 6 furlongs. Little Joker was declared the most fit, but again investors experienced another disappointment at the hands of Achilles, which Kamad steered to victory. Ten starters appeared for the Little Plate. Firdosi was made a hot favourite, but this grey only found fourth place at the finish, the win falling to Settler. The evening's racing closed with the New Midget Plate, for which eight entered. Victor Wild, Gerjistan and Plassey equally shared the public fancy, but the first named horse proved the most certain on the straight and won from Gerjistan by half a length. The excellent Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under Mr. Mallandaine, enlivened the afternoon's proceedings.

Details:—

The 1st Beginners' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1904 which have not won a flat race value Rs. 100 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr. Dawood Essack's ch a h Protector, 8s 8lbs, Bowker 1
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit, 7st 13lbs, Oomerkhan 2
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn, 7st 7lbs, ...Trahan 3

Also ran:—Senior, Eden Hall, Dervish, Ashroff, Dholpore, Shirgat, Wareed and Chauser.

A good race. Protector jumped off with the lead, with Bookhit and Highborn in close attendance. On the curve the field closed up, but down the straight Protector again advanced and led the way by a streak, and finally won in a common canter by two lengths from Bookhit, with Highborn third. A length separated second and third. Time—54 2-5 secs.

Betting—5 to 4 against Protector, 4 to 1 against Highborn, 5 to 1 Chauser, 6 to 1 Bookhit, Wareed, Ashroff, and Eden Hall, 10 to 1 Dholpore, 15 to 1 Dervish, and 20 to 1 Senior.

The 2nd Beginners' Consolation Plate.—Winners Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1904 which have not won a flat race value Rs. 100 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W.I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and Abdool Ganny's b a h Admiral Togo, 7st 13lbs...Foster 1
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's ch a h Coger, 8st 5lbs, Morrison 2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical, 8st 11lbs, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Karadev, May Duke, Midlothian, McKenzie, Speedwell, Fatteh Singh, Muslim, Abdool Noor, Mumbra, Port Arthur, Zinfandel.

A bad start. May Duke took advantage of the first opening and darted off by a streak, with the favourite Togo second and Practical third. At the three furlong post Togo collared May Duke. Near the home turn Togo led, with Cozer now second and Practical third, th's order being maintained to the finish. Won by a length and a half, half a length dividing second and third horse. Time—55 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Admiral Togo, 4 to 1 May Duke and Midlothian, 5 to 1 Speedwell, 6 to 1 Cozer, 10 to 1 Mumbra, 12 to 1 McKenzie and Zinfandel, 15 to 1 Practical, 20 to 1 Karadev, and 50 to 1 Port Arthur.

The Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 100 or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands (new measurement 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Abdul Razak's g a h Young Cardigan, 8st 2lbs .....Kanal 1
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid, 9st 2lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr A J D'Souza's b a h Nadir Shah, 7st 9lbs, Dhondi 3

Also ran:—Galston, Royal Blood, Lachin, Evermore and Young Mosumma.

Lachin was the first to leave the barrier, with Young Cardigan and Nadir Shah close at its heels. At the distance Young Cardigan took up the running, while Arab Maid made way for second place. The two finished in the same order, Nadir Shah being placed third. Time—1 min 55 1-5 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Lachin, 2 to 1 against Young Cardigan, 4 to 1 against Evermore, 5 to 1 against Galston and Royal Blood, 10 to 1 Arab Maid and Nadir Shah, and 40 to 1 Young Mosumma.

The February Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A High-weight Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1902. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi, 6st. 13lbs. .....Melsom 1
Mr T L Roberts' b aus g Kingston, 8st. 8lbs, Morrison 2
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper by Beauchamp—Coral, 8st. 7lbs, ...Russell 3

Also ran:—Nat Gould by Medallion—Veera, Firecracker, Planet, Day Dream (late Idler), Fando and Jubilant.

Rossi jumped off with the lead, with Kingston second and Firecracker third. At the half mile Rossi gained ground and had the running all to himself, with Kingston several lengths behind him and Jim Gosper a close third. The home turn found Rossi still leading by a long way and leaving absolutely no chance for the rest of the field to beat him, the winning post being passed in the following order:—Rossi, Kingston and Jim Gosper. Won by three and a half lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Time—1 min 44 secs.

Betting—Evens Firecracker, 6 to 4 against Kingston, 5 to 1 Rossi, 8 to 1 Jim Gosper, 10 to 1 Planet and Nat Gould, 15 to 1 Jubilant, 20 to 1 Fando, and 50 to 1 Day Dream.

The Grant Road Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st. 7lbs. ....Kamad 1
Mr A M Busharf's b a h Panala II, 7st. 4lbs. Russell
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilarjung, 7st. 13lbs. Bowker 3

Also ran:—False Start, Hermit, Shaibosh, Little Joker, Young Kohinoor, Nainava, Yerbo, Kour Sahib and Dispute.

False Start went away first, Yerbo being close up and Achilles third. This order of running was kept up till the three furlongs, where Achilles shot through. On the curve home Panala secured second place, with Achilles still well ahead. Down the straight Achilles continued the running and won in an exciting finish, with Panala during by a neck, Dilarjang racing home third. Half a length separated second and third. Time—1 min 23 secs.

Betting—3 to 1 Little Joker, 5 to 1 Achilles and Young Kohinoor, 6 to 1 Dispute, 7 to 1 Hermit, 10 to 1 Panala Nainava and False Start, 15 to 1 Yerbo, and 50 to 1 Kour Saheb.

The Little Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under new measurement, 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1902 of race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 12lbs; oftener, 18lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler, 8st 11lb.....Bowker 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta, 8st 4lbs .....Foster 2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, 8st 11lb.....Melsom 3

Also ran:—Random, Caravan, Firdosi, Reflector, Fareed II, Redlips and Shirazi,

At an excellent start Firdosi and Settler got away together. After a short distance Settler advanced, with Calcutta well up near him and Firdosi third. Down the straight Firdosi made room for Erhan, Settler finishing first, with Calcutta second and Erhan third. Won by three-quarters of a length; a length and a quarter divided second and third.

Betting—6 to 4 against Firdosi, 3 to 1 against Settler, 6 to 1 Calcutta, 7 to 1 Shirazi, 10 to 1 Fareed II and Erhan, 12 to 1 Reflector and Redlips, and any odds the others.

The New Midget Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1904; 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W I. Penalties—Winners, race value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild, 8st 10lbs ..... Foster 1
Mr Fatteh Alla Essack's g a h Gerjistan, 8st 6lbs, Bowker 2
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit, 8st 6lbs, Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Burmah, British India, Plassey, Little Duke and Zinfandel.

The field of eight got away at a good start. Gerjistan led the way, closely followed by Victor Wild and Bookhit. Near the home turn Victor Wild took up the running, and finished off first, with Gerjistan a close second and Bookhit third. Won by half a length, three-quarters of a length separating second and third. Time—55 1-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Victor Wild, Gerjistan and Plassey, 7 to 1 against British India, 12 to 1 Bookhit, and 20 to 1 Little Duke, Zinfandel, and Burmah.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury.

POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

Raisi Deosi, a Hindu, was charged with being in possession of five counterfeit currency notes of the face value of Rs. 10 each with intent to use them as genuine. Mr. Aston, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gadgill defended the prisoner.

At the conclusion of the trial the jury after a short consultation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence said he entirely agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury and he thought praise was due to the police in charge of the case for the manner in which they detected the offence. Accused was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

Hargainsingh Shivrajsingh, a Purdesee, was charged with being in possession of forged currency notes for Rs 10 each, with passing a forged currency note for Rs. 10 and with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting currency notes. Mr Young instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The prisoner asked that Mr. Wadia should be engaged to defend him, and that the fee should be paid out of the bank, of which the pass book was with the Clerk of the Crown.

His Lordship told him that the case could not be postponed, and as he had not previously engaged counsel as he might have done, he should select some counsel present in court.

Mr. Gadgill, who was present in court, undertook the defence, remarking that he knew nothing of the case and had not seen the record and proceedings.

It appeared from the evidence and the opening statement of counsel that on the 30th December last the accused went to Shunker Gopal, the informant in the case, and asked him if he would pass for him currency notes for Rs. 10, that he himself would receive Rs. 7 and pay Shunker Rs. 3 for each note. Shunker agreed on accused stating that he had forged notes for Rs. 10 each. Accused took Shunker to a gully, took out a forged note for Rs. 10 from his cap, in the lining of which it was hidden; and Shunker agreed to, and did pass it. The same day he saw Inspector Power and gave him information. From the Girgaum chowky Shunker went with some policemen to the bazaar at Mumbadevi, where he was to meet the prisoner according to previous arrangement. Accused did not come that day. The next day he came and asked Shunker to go and get the money. The havildar and Shunker went to Inspector Power, who was standing at some distance, and who handed marked ten rupees to the havildar, by whom they were handed to Shunker in the presence of one Navalchand Moolchand. Accused took Shunker to the entrance of the Mumbadevi tank compound and gave him one note for Rs. 10, saying he would give him more if he wanted them. According to a pre-arranged signal made by Shunker, the police came up and arrested the accused with seven of the marked rupees in his possession. He had passed three rupees to Shunker. The next day the accused made a statement and took the police to his room, where they found ten more forged notes for Rs. 10 each, and instruments for counterfeiting notes.

Evidence was led for the prosecution, and the court adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell is incorrigible, writes the "Pioneer." In his first attempt to discredit the Government of India in the matter of the Commercial Mission to South Eastern Persia, he referred to the escort with Mr. Newcomen as if a military expedition had been secretly organised, and denounced the whole business as an outrage on international comity. We showed at the time that the escort consisted of six troopers from an Indian cavalry regiment and that a party of similar strength under a Persian officer had been supplied by orders of the Shah. This plain statement of the facts should have sufficed to have shown how ridiculous was the suggestion of a military expedition; but Mr. O'Donnell has returned to the charge and in a recent letter to the "Pioneer" asks; 'Was it not the protests of the Persian Government that caused the escort to be reduced to six sowars? If only these few men were needed, why was Indian cavalry indented on? Why trial the tail of a military coat across Persia?" He emphasised his interpellations by the self-satisfied statement that 'half-a-dozen sturdy up-country "bur-khandazes" would be equally useful to repel "bands of brigands.'" The answers to these questions are simple enough. There was never any protest by the Persian Government on the subject of the strength of the Mission escort. The authorities at Teheran understood perfectly that the object in view was one connected with trade only and they co-operated willingly enough. The escort was supplied from that always attached to the British Consul at Kerman which stands at six men drawn from the Indian cavalry. It happened that three of these had completed their tour of service at Kerman and would have returned to India in ordinary course last autumn. When the relief was carried out by the arrival of three other sowars from Karachi, the men just mentioned were detained. This raised the strength of the Consular escort temporarily from six to nine, and thus it was possible to give the Mission a small camp-guard while the Consular premises at Kerman were protected by three men. Apology is due to the reader for trying his patience with these paltry details; but Mr. O'Donnell is so persistent in his efforts to mislead the public at Home that we cannot permit him to have the field all to himself. As to his assertion that half-a dozen sturdy 'bar-khandazes" would have sufficed to guard the camp it need only be said that men of this class are not trained to arms and that the state of Persia is such that attacks from brigands are still very common. Quite recently Captain Gough, Consul at Kermanshah was assaulted; and not long ago Major Douglas and Lieutenant Lorimer were attacked and severely wounded in Luristan. Mr. O'Donnell also scoffs at the idea of stimulating commerce in South-Eastern Persia. He states that trade in the country beyond Baluchistan is practically non-existent, but he has evidently forgotten the old-standing caravan routes between Bandar Abbas and Kerman. These have been used for centuries and a goodly volume of trade passes along them.

The "National-Zeitung" has hitherto been indefatigable in the publication of all manner of absurd and malicious charges against the attitude of the British authorities at the Cape towards the native rising in the German colony. It is interesting to observe (says the "Times" correspondent) that this Berlin journal is now authorised to state that the German Government has no complaint to make against the authorities at the Cape, and that although, as was inevitable, some few Hottentots have crossed over from British territory into German South-West Africa, they have not done so insufficient numbers to render the task of suppressing the rising more difficult.

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A HIGH COURT JUDGMENT REVERSED.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding in the Appeal Court on Friday, delivered judgment in an appeal in the case of the Advocate-General at Bombay, appellant and plaintiff, against Hormusji Nasarwanji Vakil and others, respondents and defendants. It was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Russell, delivered on the 22nd August 1904, by whom the suit was dismissed. The defendants 1 to 4 were the executors and trustees of the last will of Abdula Haji Dawood, deceased. Defendants 5, 6, and 7 were minors and sons of Haji Rahimtula H. Dawood. Defendant 8 was a minor and son of Abdula H. Dawood. The chief questions which arose in the suit, and which were submitted to Mr. Justice Russell, were whether the premises described in the schedule annexed to the indenture of 15th August 1890 were not in the events that had happened, validly settled for charitable purposes; whether the premises and the net income thereof since the 31st December 1899 ought not to be used and expended on some charitable object or objects; whether trustees of the indenture of 15th August 1890 ought not to be appointed by the High Court; whether a scheme should not be settled to carry out the trusts of the indenture; whether defendants 1 to 4 should not be ordered to account for the income of the premises, &c. Mr. Justice Russell remarked that the point thus raised was to his mind a fine one and not easy of solution. Now, in construing the clause in the indenture, the first question was—What did the writers mean by that which they wrote? Going into the details at considerable length and after referring to authorities, his Lordship dismissed the suit and directed the costs of all parties as between attorney and client to be paid out of the accumulation or rents in the hands of the defendants 1 to 3.

It was urged on behalf of the appellant and plaintiff that Mr. Justice Russell erred in dismissing the suit; that he should have held that the trustees under the indenture of 15th August 1890, in default of children of Khatizabai, were to take the property in trust for such charitable purposes as, in their absolute discretion, they should think fit to devote it to. It was further argued that the Judge erred in holding that the trustees or their heirs took the property in the events which had happened beneficially and not as trustees; and that he should have held that, in the events which had happened, the said property was validly dedicated to charitable purposes, and should have directed the Commissioner to frame a scheme for the application of the property for such purposes, and should have ordered the defendants 1 to 4 to account for the income of the property and to hand over, to such persons as the Court might order, all the property and income in order to effectuate the scheme to be framed, etc.

Mr Justice Batty, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the decision of the lower court must be reversed. On the first two issues, the answer must be in the affirmative. On the third issue their Lordships referred the matter to the Commissioner to prepare and submit a scheme. The defendants will continue in possession. Party and party costs to come out of the estate, except the Advocate-General, whose costs would be as between attorney and client.

INDIA AND BURMA.

THE appointment of Sir H. Thirkell. White has been received locally with all the satisfaction that was to be expected, and if this is followed by the selection of a Barrister as Chief Judge, Burma will be as near perfect contentment as may be. But though in a Province isolated as Burma is the appointment of chief from the local service is pretty sure to be popular, it is very doubtful whether the temporary satisfaction is not dearly purchased. The race of officials in India who know something of Burma is passing out of the service. The Crosthwaites, Fryers and La Touches are no longer sent out there; and the consequence is that the personal connection is dying out. There is not a soul left about the Government of India nowadays who has had any experience of a country so entirely different from any other Province under its administration. In these circumstances a Lieutenant-Governor drawn from the Indian service proper was the one remaining tie administratively between the two countries. He brought to his new Province the traditions of the Government of India and for his individual sake many people kept up an interest in the affairs of Burma that they would not otherwise have felt. With the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor whose whole career has been passed in the Province all this will be changed. In the course of a few years the two administrations will except in official relations be as entirely distinct as India and Ceylon. The way in which the connection has been allowed to drop during the last ten years betrays a dreadful want of foresight, and shows how prone are the most active Governments to neglect questions that do not pay. The right way was clear enough. It was in practice during the years following the annexation, when not only were experienced Civilians sent out to take over charges in Burma but there was a flow of military officers to political, quasi-political, military and police billets. That system could have been maintained and extended; but as the Burma Commission got on in years it would have demanded reciprocity, and this is what the selfishness and clannishness that hang about the distribution of patronage in India stuck at. In the difficult times succeeding the war many Burma officers of the junior standing (one need only mention Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor for example) made their mark as first-rate men in a crisis for subduing a lawless population by personal ascendancy, and reclaiming districts from anarchy. Has any of them ever been tried on the frontier, where such qualities are always wanted, or in other Political employ or in the Thuggee and Dacoity, or in anything? Again, over a period of nearly twenty years it is presumable that the Province has had its proportion to share of good revenue officers and of men apt at Secretariat work who might have been transplanted for a term to their own and the public benefit; but there is no open door here. A meteoric shower of good appointments has lately been passing over the country, but no one has been so simple as to suggest a Burma name even by way of speculation for any of them. The fact is that the Agent of Nawagaa Bila or the Resident at Pahang has just as good a chance of finding himself in the Government of India as the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay. The two services, in truth, have come to be disconnected in all but name and the tendency of the appointment of a provincial officer as Lieutenant Governor will be to complete the isolation. The fruit of this neglect will be that should any movement start up for the separation of Burma there will be no longer any real obstacle to carrying the impulse into effect. A close inter-connection between the services would have formed a link difficult to sever. In case of the commercial world and the general public taking one side, official sentiment would have been in the other scale. As it is, it is difficult to see what Burma would have to sacrifice except the meaningless letters "I. C.S." and the prospect of a Viceregal visit twice in a decade—neither of which considerations would probably count for very much of a strong current were getting for separation.

"Pioneer"

SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION AT HONGKONG.

In the Hongkong Court, a correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" says, a case has just been tried which has occasioned no little comment This was an inquiry into the circumstances under which the "Tungchow" came to be lying in harbour with a large cargo of ammunition on board. On the 13th instant the harbour officials boarded the vessel, and found that not only was she laden with munitions of war, but that also her Captain was without any manifest or other papers to show for what port she was bound. In the inquiry before the Harbour Master the Captain admitted the charges, offering no excuse, and declined to give any explanation of the matter whatever, and he was in consequence mulcted in fines up to the extreme limit. The Captain further conceded that he was carrying the ammunition from Saigon for Port Arthur, but hearing from a passing vessel of the capture of that place he altered his plans in consequence, heading a course thereafter for Gutzlauf; but running short of coal and water he had to put into Hongkong. It seems, however, that the vessel was not on her way from Saigon, but to that port, and that her cargo was intended for the Russian cruiser Diana now interned at that place, or even possibly for the Baltic Fleet itself. On these points we are not likely to be further enlightened, for after the infliction of the fine, and with a caution to quit the harbour, as soon as the ammunition had been disembarked the "Tungchow" took her departure.

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THE SCOTTISH CHURCH DISPUTE.

HOME AND INDIAN COLLEGES.

THE Royal Commission on the Scottish church dispute, presided over by Lord Elgin, and meeting in Edinburgh, got through their business on January 17th very expeditiously, a two-and-a-half hours' sitting sufficing for the examination of five witnesses of the United Free Church. All the evidence had reference to the educational work undertaken by the Church or carried on under its control at home and in India.

Principal Miller, of the Christian College, Madras, said the interests of that College did not seem to be directly threatened by the decision of the House Lords. It was, however, possible that great and possibly insurmountable inconveniences might arise if the united Free Church were deprived of the buildings which they used but did not own, and if those to whom the buildings fell refused to allow them to be used as they had hitherto been. He was sure their friends of the legal Free Church would not aim at wrecking the College, but would allow them, on their continuing to pay the present rent, to occupy the building of which the use was secured to them long before the division in the Free Church occured. In that case there would be no direct harm to the College. This particular College had received more gifts from Hindoos than any other two or three colleges in India put together. The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyans were both anxious that the College should remain connected with the United Free Church.

Lord Elgin: In this educational institution you have a college and also a school. I think I had the pleasure of seeing the school myself.

Principal Miller replied that he had the honour of conducting Lord Elgin through the school and college. There were about 1,000 pupils in the school and 800 in the college. Occasionally they had theological students but that was outside the purview of the college generally. Of course all the students had Christian instruction day by day. That was part of their regular course as much as mathematics or logic or anything else.

Lord Elgin: That emphasises what I say, that this is a great educational institution.

Principal Rainy, the leader of the United Free Church spoke of the work of the Edinburgh College of which he was the head. He said the college buildings which were opened in 1850 and cost £40,000, were now in the possession of the legal Free Church along with the contiguous Assembly Hall and Church offices. The average number of students during the ten year before the union was 180. He thought it was apparent that the trust involved in educational buildings and endowments devoted to the education of the ministry must largely lapse if continued in the possession of a church which did not require more than twelve students. The endowments for the six professorial chairs and other accommodation must also be to a great extent wasted. There were endowments for about 60 bursaries, or over four times the probable number of students of the legal Free Church. The college library of 50,000 volumes would also be disproportionate in its provision and expense of upkeep to a small college. It was his opinion that the legal Free Church should receive such funds as would provide reasonable college accommodation for a church of its size and suitable endowment for the staff. They should also receive such bursary endowments as were deemed reasonable, while the college libraries at Glassow and Aberdeen, as wellas in Edinburgh, should be freely accessible to the ministers and students of the free Church as a matter of right.

Professor Alexander Martin, secretary of the Senatus of the Edinburgh College, stated that the endowment fund of the College amounted to £109,605, these gifts and legacies representing upwards of 300 donors, evidence as to whose intentions could in many cases be produced. He regarded it as one of the hardships of the present situation that so many bursaries should be lying unused by the legal Free Church

Dr. James Kennedy, the librarian, mentioned that the capital sum of the library endowment was £7,300 of which only £1 0 could be confidently traced to a subscriber opposed to the Union Of the fourteen students in attendance at the College now occupied by the legal Free Church, he understood nine were Scottish and five Irish.

The Rev. Dr. Ross Taylor (Glasgow) gave evidence on behalf of the Education Committee of the United Free Church for the maintenance of the three normal colleges in Edinburgh Glasgow, and Aberdeen for the training of teachers. He stated that £30,000 a years was required. Of that sum the Government contributed no less than £25,000. The property and endowments had relation to Scotland as a whole, and he held that the taking over of these by persons who represented a very small proportionof the Free Church members and a small area of Scotland would mean that the purposes for which the training colleges were founded could not be carried into effect. The proportion of the present Free Church members attending these colleges and schools were certainly not 2 per cent of the whole.

Lord Elgin said there were certain questions in regard to the normal colleges which were under consideration.

Dr. Ross Taylor said they had already been in conference with Sir Henry Craik, late of the Education Department, with regard to the nationalising of the normal collages. They were asked to meet the Secretary for Scotland next week on the matter.

The Commission adjourned.

DYNAMITER'S CONFESSION.

ADMITS ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE UMBRIA.

Having been fully identified by his Washington cabman and his New York landlady, Gessler Rousseau has admitted to the police at Philadelphia, his authorship of the attempted outrages on Frederick the Great's statue and the Umbria. He says that he has assumed the names of a Swiss tyrant and a French philosopher, but refuses to give his true name and address. His son, he also states, is an American farmer and complains that there is too much foreign business in this country.

The attempted outrage on the statue is punishable at Washington only by six months' imprisonment and priority may be given to New York where the attempted Umbria outrage was committed. The last-named offence is a felony, and he would be liable to twenty years' sentence if convicted.

The New York police do not believe he is connected with the sinking of the White Star liner Naronic, twelve years ago. The general opinion of the police is that he is a patriotic fanatic, who is opposed to the friendship of the United States with other countries. Pinkerton's detectives, however, hint that there are grounds for connecting Rousseau with a gang of Fenians who were concerned in the blowing up of the Welland Canal on the Canadian border a few years ago. A portrait of Rousseau has been sent to Scotland Yard.

The "Mail" states that the American police do think that Rousseau is connected with the distruction of the Naronic. Soon after the Umbria incident a slip of paper was found in Rousseau's room. On it were the words, "The destruction of the Naronic was complete."

The Naronic was a new liner of 5,630 tons, and left Liverpool for New York on February 11, 1893, with seventy-four men on board all told. Nothing more was seen of the ship, but on March 4, in mid-Atlantic the steamer Coventry came upon a lifeboat, painted white, and floating bottom up. The boat had the Naronic's name painted upon it. Twelve hours later another boat, with the same name was seen but this was all the evidence that the sea gave up of what seems, to have been a terrible crime.

The specific charge on which Rousseau was arrested was demanding £100 from Mr. Patrick Kelly, a rich Philadelphian, for information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Owen Kelly, his brother, who mysteriously disappeared recently. Rousseau say Mr. Owen Kelly is held captive by a Fenian society, which feared that Mr. Kelly would disclose its secrets.

HAD the Assam Government foreseen and provided a few years ago for the rapidly increasing demand for rubber, the financial returns of the Forest Department might be much larger than they now are, though the net profit of 2 1/2 lakhs realised in the year 1903-04 is by no means unsatisfactory. In the three Government rubber plantations of Kulsi Charduar, and Bamuni Hill, tapping operations were carried out during the year, and the outturn was somewhat larger than in the previous year, being 9,387 lbs. the average price of the quantity sold being Rs. 2-12 per lb. Outside the Government plantations, the outturn of rubber from forests in the Province increased from 15 to 351 maunds and the imports across the frontier from 1,292 to 2,767 maunds. Unfortunately there is reason to fear that at any rate across the frontier the increasing price of rubber is leading those who collect the rubber to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs and to destroy the rubber trees by overtapping. The Forest Department in Assam seems to have neglected its opportunities, for we read: "The Conservator's attention is invited to the need of completing with all practicable despatch the extension of the Charduar plantation that was sanctioned no less than five years ago." Probably by the time the extension begins to promise some return, an artificial rubber will have been invented which will destroy the profitable market for the natural product.

ENGLAND'S "DEFENCELESS STATE."

GENERAL OFFICER'S STRIKING REVELATIONS.

"LORD KITCHENER DISSATISFIED."

A remarkable letter containing a formidable indictment of the War Office appeared in the "Standard" signed by "A General Officer of Forty Years' Service," who writes from the Army and Navy Club. He says:—

"As a soldier of some experience, I feel it my duty to say that never for fifty years has England been in such a defenceless state as she is at the present moment. I am well aware that I shall be told that this is due to the necessary changes which have been made on the recommendation of Lord Esher's Committee, and is therefore only temporary. If I believe this I should not address the present letter to you, Sir. The truth is that there is more chaos and a greater lack of definite object in the present War Office than there has ever been before, and I am afraid that unless some steps are taken now to protect against the existence of these defects they are likely to become permanent."

"Under the new regime," he adds, "we expected that the welfare of the army and national defence were safe in the hands of our comrades of the Army Council. But their stange acquiescence in Mr. Arnold-Forster's schemes which they do not approve in many essential points, has, I confess considerably perturbed those of us who have been watching events. The results of Mr. Arnold-Forster's administration of the War Office are these:—

"Lord Kitchener is profoundly dissatisfied with the state of the Indian Army:—

Sir John French has offered his resignation on account of his dissatisfaction with the policy which seeks to circumscribe the usefulness of his command. Sir William Nicholson has been relegated to Gibraltar, to the regret of the whole army.

The one man in the War Office in whom the Army possesses unbounded confidence is Sir Edward Ward, and the chief aim of the present administration has been to endeavour to reduce him to the state of a mere machine.

The short-service system has been abandoned, because the Army at present is unable to supply India with its full complement of soldiers.

We were promised that the first step toward reform of the Army was to be a final decision as to the purpose for which the Army exists. This question has never been answered, and we all know that until it is answered no Army reform is possible.

Drafts for the Indian Army cannot be found. Next year there will not be enough men to keep up the Army in India to its strength. Nothing has been done to decide on what basis India is to be treated.

Instead of trying to improve the Militia and Volunteers the present Administration is reducing them in numbers just at a moment when we cannot afford the loss of a single man trained, even somewhat imperfectly, to the use of the rifle.

The Army Council know that at this moment, with the army in its present chaotic state, a foreign Power landing, in the form of a raid, thirty or forty thousand good troops could cripple England almost beyond recovery.

We are living in dangerous times and the need for an adequate national defence is greater than ever. This need is not being met; and whatever may be the consequences of this letter, I shall consider that in writing it I have done nothing but my duty.

BRITISH RULE IN BURMA.

A FRENCH APPRECIATION.

THE "Depeche Coloniale," the leading French colonial paper, has obained permission to publish certain extracts from a private letter written by a French traveller, whom it describes as "one of the best and most distinguished supporters of the colonial cause," who is at present visiting the British possessions in Asia. The letter is dated December 11, and was written on one of the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, between Bhamo and Mandalay. As an appreciation by a competent foreign observer, the letter has an interest for the people of this country no less than for Frenchmen. In printing these extracts the "Depeche Coloniale" especially directs the attention of French colonial officials—particularly those of Indo-China—to the observations made by the writer as to the acquaintance of British officials in Burma with the native languages. The writer says:—

There is much to learn here, much that would be useful in our own colonies. The British official, less intelligent than our own, but a greater worker more conscientious, less given to improvisation and to the belief that "things will turn out all right somehow," works eight full hours a day, is active, always on the move touring and keeps his subordinates at their work. Meanwhile the principal officials are occupied with the larger problems. They give the natives good laws, suitable to their requirements, judges who understand the people, who speak their language, and know their manners and customs. They do not care a straw for "la separation des pouvoirs" nor do they trouble themselves much about principles—here of little account. They are competent, conscientious, hard-working, zealous, and keen to do their duty. And that is all. There is no room here for bullies, braggarts, or busybodies. Not that the British officials are old women—they ride like centaurs, and every one of them has in his house 10 tiger skins killed by himself. The result is that the population is loyal to them. None of the natives seriously want the British to go away. Everyone feels that they have got a wise Government—an honest administration. As to the laws in Burma—I can only say this, there is a code for Lower Burma, another for Upper Burma, one for the Shan tribes, one for the Kachins, one for the Chins. Every official speaks Burmese as well as the local dialect—Shan, Kachin, Chin, &c. They are urged and encouraged to do this by reward, they are subject to dismissal if they fail. I have heard them speaking. They speak these languages and dialects as we speak French; I do not say grammatically and eloquently, but fluently. Justice is dispensed to prisoners in their own language—without interpreters. I could multiply examples. Everything is not all well. Education is very poor. There are too many "avocats," British or native. Justice is too expensive. But the interests of the people—moral, economic, financial, are well looked-after, and the only thing one can say, the only complaint that one can make, is that the British do not love the natives.

A NATIVE SCARE IN COLOMBO.

A very gruesome—and, at the same time, a very inconvenient—scare is going the rounds in the northern suburbs of Colombo, in Kotahena and Mutwal—in the former in particular, says a Ceylon paper: the story is a long one According to a current rumour there is some insurmountable difficulty in the building of the new Graving-dock. Every stone and concrete block put down disappears goodness knows where. Mr. Bostock has had experience of harbour-works before, and, so says the man in the street, he knows what is to be done when stones and blocks disappear in that mysterious fashion. It is the work of the devil, and the devil must be propitiated by human sacrifice. There are 117 pillars to be built, says the man in the street and accordingly 117 human lives must be immolated Every second man in Kotahena believes the story, and wives and mothers live in trepidation, let alone their husbands and brothers. Little children who go to school are waited for by their parents with the utmost anxiety, and the scare is working much distress. One awkward result of the scare is that servants will not go out into the boutiques after dark.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall at most places except in Sind. The barometer is in moderate to considerable defect of normal in Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawr.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Dwarka and Saugor and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 10° to 19° in defect of normal in Sind the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces and the minimum is 7° to 13° in defect at Bijapur, Rajput and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 34° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at several places.

Rain in light showers fell at Jacobabad, Karachi and Dwarka.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low in Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the weather there is in an unsettled condition and is likely to remain more or less cloudy. Dwarka reports a rising sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ATTEMPT ON THE TSARITSA'S LIFE.

THE TSAR'S ESCAPE.

BULLET CRASHES THROUGH PALACE WINDOW.

THE annual ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva was performed by the Tsar at eleven o'clock on Jan. 19, with all traditional solemnity, but a startling incident attended the closing scene. Simultaneously with the firing of the guns announcing that the ceremony was completed a bullet crashed through the windows of the Winter Palace.

The bullet, which was an inch in diameter, made clean holes, each about two inches wide through the double upper windows of the Nicholas Hall, immediately over the window at which Reuter's correspondent with several other representatives of the Press and a group of officers were standing viewing the ceremony.

The electric lamps on the opposite side of the hall were also smashed, and these fell to the floor with a clatter.

An officer picked up and took possession of the bullet. Had the bullet, which was of iron and resembled a shrapnel ball, been projected twelve or fifteen feet lower it must have hit someone in the crowded hall. It was at first imagined that the concussion of the guns had broken a window pane or detached a crystal from the chandeliers, but the finding of the bullet and the sight of the holes made in the windows showed the actual state of things.

The incident naturally caused considerable consternation. While the matter was still being discussed the Imperial procession re-entered the Palace. As the procession passed an officer pointed out the holes in the window. The Tsar, quite unmoved, hardly glanced at the window.

The Grand Duke Vladimir immediately began making inquiries and receiving reports from eye witnesses. Groups of ladies of honour who came in with the Imperial procession gathered to gaze at the tell-tale holes and listen to the details of the affair. The bullet, as shown by the diagonal course of the double fractures which it made in the windows, came from the direction of the Bourse.

The only theory suggested is that the signal-gun was accidentally loaded with shrapnel. The signal, however, was fired from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is in the opposite direction, as indicated by the heavy clouds of smoke. No smoke was seen in the direction from which the bullet came.

Later.

In the first moments of excitement, various officers declared that other windows had been similarly punctured, but of this no sign could be seen in the halls; nor did a hurried examination of the exterior of the Palace reveal any evidence of such a report.

A most significant fact is that the diagonal holes in the two sheets of glass through which the bullet crashed show that it must have passed over the pavilion in which the Emperor and a brilliant company were still standing, while the elevation was approximately that of the windows from which the Empress, the Grand Duchesses, the ladies of the Imperial household, and diplomatic corps were viewing the ceremony.

A SHAKESPEARIAN QUARTO.

ROMANTIC DISCOVERY IN SWEDEN.

A DISCOVERY of extraordinary interest to book-lovers has lately been made in the house of a country woman in Sweden. It consists of an almost perfect 1594 quarto of Shakespeare's play, "Titus Andronicus." It is (says the "Standard") a find that the most level-headed bibliophile can be excused for raving over, for no single copy of this first edition has ever been known to exist.

One of our best known bibliographers received the news on December 7 last. His informant was the librarian of Lund University, into whose care the quarto had been entrusted for the time being. He immediately wrote offering one hundred pounds for the relic. This was refused, and he had since been commissioned by a friend to offer three hundred pounds. But he thought it would probably fetch much more—anything between six hundred and one thousand pounds.

The only blemish in the book consists of the absence of about ten words, which had been erased or scraped from the text. More copies had, of course, been published, but they must all have perished. The second quarto of "Titus Andronicus" appeared in 1600; only two copies of that are known to be in existence. The next edition was that of 1611. There is a note in Henslowe's Diary for 1594 to the effect that he had gained £3 8s. on January 22 by a new piece which he styled "Titus and Andronicus," Henslowe was the owner of the Rose Theatre.

The Irving Shakespeare, it may be mentioned, treats the 1600 edition as the first, though the author allows a note referring to Langbaine's "Dramatic Poetry" (1691), in which work it is stated that "Titus Andronicus" was first printed quarto in London in 1594, and goes on to say that even at that early date no copy of the edition had survived. This reference greatly adds to the interest of the discovery.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

ONE of the questions which the new Railway Board may well take up at an early date is the question of rates for goods traffic as the regulation of these is undoubtedly a great factor in the economic development of the country. A cheap tariff to and from the coast acts as a direct stimulant to both export and import trade. The produce of the soil will find its way to foreign markets more readily if it can be carried at low rates to the big ports, while similarly manufactured goods will be more in demand if the cost of transit inland is lessened. In the matter also of industries which depend on steam-power a lowering of the rates for the carriage of coal will have a most beneficial effect. Coal can be produced at the pit's mouth more cheaply in India than in any other country in the world, and yet in districts far removed from the Bengal and other coalfields the price per ton is inordinately high. This is entirely due to the railway charges, and until these are reduced no great expansion of the manufacturing industries can take place. India is a country of long distances, and the haulage of coal is an expensive business. Some of the railways even use large quantities of foreign coal imported to Bombay and Karachi, a fact which goes to prove that the inland rates of carriage are too high. The Railway Board will not of course, be in a position to impose terms upon the Traffic Departments of the various lines, but they can deal with the subject on broad principles and initiate a policy of suggestion which may have good results. In this matter of coal, for example, a beginning has been made by the East Indian Railway, which lowered its tariff some months ago. The effect has been a remarkable expansion of traffic, the increased earning showing how profitable a business is being done. If other lines follow the example that has thus been set the economic effect eventually produced will be very far reaching.

ONE of the first globe trotters who ever made the round of the sights of the Upper Provinces has left a curious statement on record, which the present weather will go near to verifying. This was William Hodges, a Royal Academician, who being fonder of travel and adventure than of money making, arrived on a four years' visit to India in the stirring times of 1781, to find the best part of the Madras Presidency in the hands of Hyder Ali, and eventually penetrated to Agra, Gwalior and Lucknow in spite of the difficulties and dangers of travel in that period of anarchy and turbulence. Of Agra, he says, "The climate at this season is delightful, the mornings are clear and very cold, frequently frosty, in so much that I have seen several tanks entirely frozen over." This astonishing statement is all the more strange in that it comes from a writer who has no tendency to the marvellous, but notes down his experiences in a very matter of fact way, and who when he is not dealing with the picturesque is, to tell the truth, rather stolid and commonplace. Is it possible, after all, that Mr. Hodges may have happened upon an extraordinary season without knowing naturally, that it was extraordinary, and have seen ponds coated over with ice? The references to water frozen inside tents and so on in telegrams to seems to make such a thing quite conceivable. At any rate should anyone in Upper India during the last few days have seen the phenomenon, we trust that he will not fail to put it upon record. There was not long to wait for corroboration of the statements of Mr. William Hodges, R. A., whose assertion that he had seen tanks at Agra completely frozen is alluded to above says the "Pioneer." By the next post came a letter from a correspondent at Ajmere saying that not only had all the ponds and reservoirs there been covered with ice an inch thick, but that the great Ana Sagar lake was on the morning of the 1st February coated thickly with ice. Obviously if this can happen at Ajmere in 1905 there is no reason in the world to disbelieve that it happened at Agra in the winter of 1783-84, when we are told by a respectable witness that it did. The reputation of a worthy gentleman is thus completely vindicated. But how often has the phenomenon been witnessed in between the two dates in these latitudes? Not many times we could suspect.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

885,98—Smethurst B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narrotam Morarjee Goculdas and others—Cragie L and O and—Part heard B Raghavaya

888,02—Kanga and Co—Maganlal Vajbhucancas vs Sittaram Nathmall—Tyabjees and Co—Commercial Cause

Long Causes

855,04—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co

113,04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co

489,00—Tyabji D and Co—Damoderdas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandrawandas and others—Edgelow G and W and Daphtary and F and Jamestjee and R

204,04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

125,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits.

15,04—Sorabjee and J Bai Membalbai widow vs Canjee Wallee—Madhowjee and H.

19,04—Malvi H and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Dalram Balkisson—K J Billimoria.

30,04—Tregjee D and Co—Thabildas Narrondas vs Bai Harabai widow—Bicknell M and R.

Before the Hon Mr Justice RUSSELL and the Hon Mr Justice ASTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

39 05—Thakurdas and Co—the Honourable Sir Pherozshaw Merwanji Mehta and others vs The Revd Dr D Machichan and others—Cragie L and C—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Consent Decree.

717,04—Cragie L and O—Narottam Morarji Gokuldas vs Munchootlal Balgovindas—F and P Pavri

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sadha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

895—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Ney Mill Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

420,04—Hiralal and D—Babuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard

563,02—Bicknell M and M—Hanumanbux Toolchand and others vs Kedarmal Govindram and another—Kanga and P

763-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M

795-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

682,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

247-04—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kallidas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Gaggor—Payne and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Flying Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 24
2nd Entries nil

25 Mr P F Fischer's ch aus g Nevermore

The Mahalaxmi Plate—Distance 1 Mile.

1st Entries 28
2nd Entries 5

34 Mr E J Marshall's ch o g Gally Slave by wire
35 Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper
36 Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal
37 Mr Curmer's b aus g Rosa

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—Distance 9 furlongs.

1st Entries 20
2nd Entries 1

22 Mr H B Peke's b a h Bandit II 13 3 1-2 4 years

The Second Dealers—Distance 1 Mile

1st Entries 19
2nd Entries 3

23 Mr Abdool Razak's b a h Hundani 4 years
24 Mr Jarcola Bin Talib's b a h Hamestead 5 years
25 Mr Dawood Essack's ch a h Protector 13 3 3-4 4 years
26 Mr Mahomed Tamlale's b a h Shwoman aged

The Lawn Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 11
2nd Entries nil

12 Messrs Rowan and Taylor's b aus m Blackthorn 14 0 1-4
13 Messrs Rowan and Taylor's ch aus m Lucretia 14 1
14 Mr P F Fischer's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2
15 Mr F J Preston's br aus m Zoe by Lonsdale—Vostrers 14 1
16 H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b o g Hooded Monk 14 0

The Asian Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 28
2nd Entries nil

29 Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2

FIFTH DAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25.

The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 Mile 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 22
2nd Entries 2

25 Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Goldsmith by (wire)
26 Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper
27 Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal

The Stand Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 33
2nd Entries 1

25 Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe by (wire)
26 Mr E J Marshall's ch f g Galley Slave by (wire)
27 Mr P F Fischer's ch aus g Nevermore

The Champion Plate—Distance 1 Mile.

1st Entries 3
2nd Entries 2

6 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br c by m Luskpenny
7 Mr J D Scott's br ch h Saloon by (wire)

The Bedouin Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1st Entries 23
2nd Entries 1

28 Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
29 Mr A W P.s b a h Hopeful 13 3 3-4

The Innovation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 22
2nd Entries 1

24 Messrs K M Khachar and K S Ranjitsinhji' ch aus m Florrie 14 1 1-2
25 Mr J D Scott's br or bl E M Lady Lovely 14 1 by (wire)
26 Mr P B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 14 1 3-4

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A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

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The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

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Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

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for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

BLAZING A TRAIL.

Wentworth Wodehouse, the stately mansion which Earl Fitzwilliam quitted for the treasure hunt in Cocos Island, is just the place in which such a romantic quest should have its birth. It teems with associations with the old days when every gentleman of England who went a-roving was a pirate without being called one. Strafford's ghost, they say, walks down the great staircase every Friday night, carrying his head in his arms to ensure identification. But Fitzwilliam would not blanch at meeting his family spectre, any more than that head of the house was perturbed when he found a huge wasp crawling along his neck. He calmly rang the bell, John, he said, when his men entered the room remove the wasp. The family seat of the Fitzwilliamses is made for a big gathering; for the purposes of small parties it is apt to be bewildering and oppressive. They had Liebig, the great German chemist, there once, and he lost himself again and again. But science is not to be beaten in a matter of this sort. He obtained a box of wafers, and, dropping them one by one along the corridors, blazed a trail by which he could easily retrace his steps.

THE BOLD BUCCANEER.

Sir Henry Morgan, who is said by some authorities to have hidden the wealth which is attracting attention to Cocos Island, was one of the most extraordinary men of any age. Born of a good Glamorganshire family, he was kidnapped as a child at Bristol and sold into slavery at Barbados. Having gained his freedom, he joined his uncle, who had been sent out as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica. Upon the death of this relative the youngster threw in his lot with Edward Mansfield, a buccaneer who had been authorised to undertake the capture of Curacao. Once launched, Morgan made rapid progress. The pirates put their leader to death and elected the ex-slave as admiral in his stead. There followed the most amazing adventures. Spanish ships of war were set on fire or sunk, their crews murdered or held to ransom; towns and citadels were taken, the whole Panama subdued, and enormous treasure accumulated. There is nothing in the history of irregular warfare to compare with the feats of Morgan; little, also, to compare with his cruelty and rapacity. He died in the odour of sanctity, lieutenant-governor of Jamaica. As to how and where he hid his treasure—well, that is for those to say who know.

UNFINISHED BOOKS.

The impending publication of Disraeli's unfinished novel recalls the fact that the statesman is by no means an exception in that he was cut off before his literary work was ended. Sterne left unfinished the task which he had set himself. They have at the British Museum the manuscript of his incomplete Journal to Eliza, which has never been published. Byron died in the service of Greece before he could carry out his project of adding another series of cantos to Don Juan, and of taking another run down to Naples to study the country so as to write two additional cantos to "Childe Harold." Wilkie Collins was interrupted in the completion of Blind Love, which was finished and published after his death; and Helen Jackson, anticipating a similar eventuality, took the pains to write out on her deathbed a synopsis of the course which she meant her novel, "Zeph," to follow. With the story of how Edwin Drood was wound up everybody is familiar. Dickens had feared that he would have to leave Our Mutual Friend to the pen of another, for he was in a terrible railway accident while it was still but half written.

FROM THE FIFTIES.

The conflicts of the prowar and antiwar parties in Russia at the present moment recall the condition of the public mind in the England of fifty years ago. Public opinion was just as divided here than as it is to-day in the dominions of the Tsar. Some there are in Leeds who will remember a meeting of which the jubilee anniversary occurs to-morrow. Cobden had gone down specially to address his constituents with a view to converting them to sense of the inquity of continuing it a day further. The meeting listened with that good humour and complaisance which generally distinguishes a Yorkshire pathering. Then they voted, and almost unanimously carried a resolution against their member for prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour.

GREAT MEN'S MOTHERS,

A pretty little idyll is ended by the death of President Loubet's mother. Simple, humble woman as she was, he never forgot her in his greatness but used regularly to visit her in the little village home where she was passing the twilight of her days. She and the mother of the Pope must have had much in common, and been women of very similar disposition, as they were similar in station. Strange that the sons of two such mothers should rise to such eminence and to pursue courses so irreconcilably hostile. Most men that have risen confess a great debt to the influence of their mothers. A parallell to the instances of the Pope and the French President comes to mind in the cases of Benitto Juarez and Porfirio Diaz. These were the sons of Mexican-Indian mothers, women of no culture, yet of wonderful character. To Juarez it fell to overthrow the priesthood in Mexico and become President; to Diaz it remained to complete the work of upbuilding which his schoolfellow and rival had begun, and himself to become President, and, in the estimation of at least one of his admirers, the most wonderful man of the nineteenth century.

THE CHILREN'S GOD,

Ruskin once said that his mother's plan was to guard him with steady watchfulness from all avoidable pain or danger, and for the rest to let him amuse himself as he liked provided he was neither fretful and troublesome. Did he prove troublesome he was steadily whipped. Mr. Hardy's mother put her boy to work on Dryden's Virgil the moment he had laid aside the picture-books of the nursery. Rossetti's mother was severely practical. I always had a passion for intellect, she re marked and my wish was that my husband should be distinguished for intelect, and my children too. I have had my wish; and now I wish that there was a little less intellect in the family so as to allow for a little more common sense. Which remark suggests that it is as well that lady did not live in an age when children were prevented only by statute from beating and starving the authors of their being. Thackeray's idea of motherhood was as pretty and acceptable as any. Mother is the name of God on the lips of little children, he said.

THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH.

Some surprise has been expressed at a clergyman's troubling to bring an action in the Court of Chancery against a couple of starving men who have been helping themselves to a herb called samphire, which grows wild in a little frequented part of Lancashire. He has exalted precedent for the motive, if not the step to which he has been led. One of the little traits which so used to amuse his friends was a similar proprietorial instinct in Archbishop Benson. Welcome as were the public to his estate at Addington, It made him terribly angry if they plucked there a blackberry or a wild mushroom. One of his sons has recorded how the Archbishop would interrupt important work to send out peremptory orders for the removal of a child which he had detected in these trivial depredations. One day his son gently remonstrated with him, saying playfully something about the kindly fruits of the earth. Ah, yes, my boy, retorted the Archbishop with a smile, but you must remember that it says that in due time we may enjoy them,

IRVING AND THE HALLS.

Sir Henry Irving has contradicted the story that he is to appear before the footlights of the music hall. Had the gossips said years ago that he was to appear, not in the "halls," but in a hall, there would have been very nearly the truth in the statement. His many admirers little know how narrowly they missed losing him from the stage. Years ago when he was making, as he said, a mere nothing of ten guineas a week, he lost heart; felt that there was no future before him in the theatre; felt too, that he could not con inue the fight for popularity. So he made up his mind that he would retire from the theatre, get Wilkie Collins to write something for him; take a room at the Egyptian Hall, fit it up in a comfortable, old-fashioned way, then as it were take the audience at once into his room and confidence. Happily for the history of the drama of our day, the idea never came to anything, and Sir Henry did not rely upon the monologue. But if Mr. John Morley had not discovered him——!

HOW WE COME TO LONDON.

An ancient axiom has for its theme the suggestion that to guarantee the safety of railway passengers you must have a director or two killed off. Modernising the idea, will it not be possible, while so much electrification of systems is toward, to include one or two of these magnates in the scheme? On an express line running into London they have the effrontery in the present fearful weather to pack passengers into trains in whose carriages is neither light nor heat. The other morning a load of us rode through the freezing blizzard without a single lamp in the train alight, over a route abounding in tunnels. Bitter as was the cold, there was not so much as a foot-warmer in the carriage in which this writer with half a dozen other miserable wretches travelled. Men, despite thick overcoats, shivered and quaked with ague, and arrived at the terminus to begin their week's work with all the surest foundations of influenza well and truly laid,

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Mr. GILFILLAN, Manager of the Golden Streams Syndicate, Burma, has been badly mauled by a leopard at Myitta, Tavoy. Hearing some noise in his fowl house at night he went out to enquire and on entering it was attacked by a leopred which badly lacerated his face, head and body. When the last Mail left Mr. Gilfillan was in a serious condition.

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.

Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Thorough efficiency

is proved by the enormous sale of

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It *is* at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

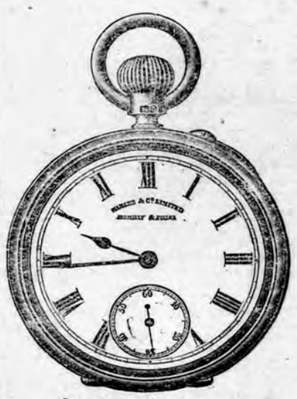
HALL MARKED ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being any where near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGSISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, ,, 350.

are superior n quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which bring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES.

Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, ,, 375.

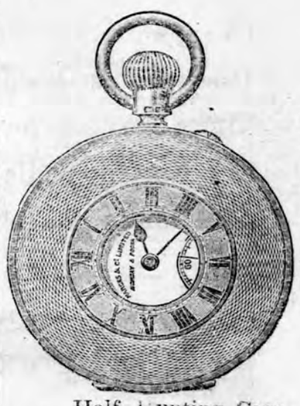
OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, ,, 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

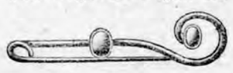
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

GOLD LACE AND TIE PINS.

No. 18349.
For holding watch, Rs. 14.

No. 11383.
Set with turquoise or opal, Rs. 18.



No. 11391.
Set with turquoise or opal, Rs. 18.

No. 21541.
All gold, Rs. 13-8.

No. 11445.
Turquoise or opal, Rs. 6.

No. 21589
Tie pin with safety bolt, Rs. 21.

No, 11158.
Set pearls, Rs. 19.

No. 23290.
With pearl cluster, Rs. 40.
Pearl and turquoise ,, 45.
Pearl and ruby ,, 48.

No. 11146.
Set pearls, Rs. 15.

No. 28645.
Set with 2 turquoises, Rs. 15.

No. 11128.
Set pearls, Rs. 10.

No. 21607.
Set with turquoises or opal, Rs. 11.
Also in smaller sizes.

No. 18334.
Pearls and turquoise, Rs. 24.

No. 11110.
Set pearls, Rs. 8

DOZENS OF OTHER PATTERNS IN STOCK AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

THE WEST END WATCH Co. 11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE G. P. O. BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BENGER'S

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

From an Eminent Surgeon:—"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. A course of Ladies always carry a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so as to be first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Thus, who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/-, from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers*. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, G. and G. KEARSLEY, 27, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, Asthma, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Phlegm, Tightness across the Chest, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Spasmodic Affections, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Premature Decay, Impotency, Loss of Power, Nocturnal Emissions, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impure Blood, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scurvy, Itch, Mange, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Weakness of Vision, Cataract, Specks before the Eyes, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Tumours, Cancers, Ulcers, Sores, Fistula, Piles, Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Tremblings, Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Faintness, Flatulency, Spasms, Sickness, Pain after Eating, Worms, Stomach Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Blood Poisoning, Fevers, Ague, Low Spirits, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Dizziness, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Flushes, Cold Chills, Perspirations, Female Irregularities, Obstructions, Displacements, Prolapsus, Whites, Internal Inflammations, Ulceration, Floodings, Hæmorrhages, Cramps, Pains, Aches, Weaknesses, Nervousness, Debility, Depression, Exhaustion, Impurities, Poisons, Infections, Contagions, Affections, Disorders, Irregularities, Derangements, Troubles, Diseases, Ailments, Complaints, Maladies, Infirmities, Ills, Evils, Sufferings, Miseries, Woes, Pains, Aches, Weaknesses, Nervousness, Debility, Depression, Exhaustion, Impurities, Poisons, Infections, Contagions, Affections, Disorders, Irregularities, Derangements, Troubles, Diseases, Ailments, Complaints, Maladies, Infirmities, Ills, Evils, Sufferings, Miseries, Woes.

Sold by Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), with signature of "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depôt, 6, New Bond Street, London, W.C.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE rays composing each band of the spectrum have been referred to different atoms, but M. H. Deslandres, in an important paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, describes experiments demonstrating that the pressure of the gas emitting the rays affects the spectrum. With increasing pressures new series of rays appear which only exist in germ at lower pressures. Whether their appearance is due to the different conditions of excitation or to new atoms, whether the rays of a series do not alter with pressure, and other questions, remain to be answered by further experiments.

M. Cantin has successfully destroyed the winter eggs of the phylloxera with a four per cent. solution of lysol in water. The solution was applied to the ground at the roo. of the vine in the beginning of March every year.

Herr Ruhmer, already known for his optical telephone, has exhibited an electrolytic telephone at the Jubilee exhibition of the German Electrical Society, Berlin. It is an accumulator which, on being traversed by currents from a microphone transmitter, reproduces the speech, which is conveyed to the ear by tubes like those of a phonograph.

MM Carre and Vallee, having already shown the infectious character of horse anemia, have recently made further experiments proving that the disease can be transmitted by inoculation and by way of the digestion in its acute or chronic forms. They have also infected the ass with it. An important observation is that horses apparently cured of chronic anemia still keep their infecting power.

The Arrow, Baldwin's airship, recently covered 30 miles or so in one hour thirteen minutes. The ascent was from Chutes Park, Los Angeles, California, and after running with the wind for eight or ten miles the aeronaut turned aside and then back towards the Park in the teeth of the wind.

M. Moillard has grown radishes in a saline solution, with 10 per cent. of glucose added, and rendered solid by gelose. The foliage is modified and the tuber contains a reserve of a starchy matter which makes it like the potato.

M. Labeuf, who designed the "Narval," the most successful French submarine, has brought out a new type of greater speed and quicker submersion. It is submerged in two minutes, and makes 16 knots or sea miles an hour. The motors can develop 250 horse power.

The French Admiralty has sanctioned the construction of ten light submarines, weighing only 44 tons, and of small power, for defensive purposes. They are being built at Cherbourg and Rochefort, and are to be known as "wasps," and numbered from 1 to 10 consecutively.

The "Regina" are lamp manufactory, of Cologne has brought out a new photographic are lamp, which gives a blue print in from 3 to 10 minutes, with a consumption of 880 watts of current, which is quicker and cheaper than with ordinary lamps.

A clock suitable for a sick room has been devised by Professor Hirth, of Munich. Pressing a button, lights an electric lamp behind the dial, and throws the shadow of the hours and hands, magnified, upon the ceiling, so that invalids can see it from bed without craning their neck.

The "Dynomis" is a rodent, like a big rat, discovered in the Andes of Peru in 1873, and the sole specimen found was preserved in the Museum of Berlin. Dr. Goeldi, of the Museum of Para, has recently come upon the animal in Brazil on the frontiers of Bolivia and Peru. He considers this its true habitat. It is very slow and sleepy, gentle and stupid.

The motor-cycle of Herdtle and Bruneau has a motor of 1 1-4 horse-power which weighs only five kilogrammes. It can be mounted on an ordinary cycle in front of the pedals. The entire machine weighs 24 kilogrammes, can run 30 kilometres on end, and ascend gradients of one in 20. The carburettor is automatic, and a litre of essence is sufficient for 90 kilometres.

According to M. Sykore, the spectrum of the aurora borealis does not resemble any known spectrum, but there is a certain relation between auroras and solar activity. The phenomenon recalls the illumination of a rarefied gas in a tube under the influence of electromagnetic induction.

According to observations of Encke's comet made at Nanterre, it appears as a big star with a luminous chevelure" towards the sun, and, therefore, con- to the usual direction of a comet's tail. It is nvisible, but in March good observations may ken of it in Australasia.

essor Baillif a chemist, gives odours to flow- tural or artificial. Fading flowers are im- in a weak solution of chloride of ammonia revives them and then sprayed with artifi- erfume. If the natural odour of the flower is to be reinforced it is put into a glass containing glycerine and enclosed in a box through which is sent a current of carbonic acid gas charged with the odour in question.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Colson described a green sulphate of chromium which like the violet sulphate, appears a normal salt of chromium.

Japanese troops of the first line are armed with the rifle of Colonel Arisaka, and those of the second line with that of Mourata, an engineer. The calibre of the Mourata rifle is 7 1-2 millimetres, that of Arisaka only 6 1-4 millimetres. It is repeating, and the magazine holds five cartridges. The Mauser rifle seems to be the original of it. The barrel is 787 millimetres long, and rifled by six grooves turning from left to right. The moving part of the breech opens laterally, and a simple device tells the soldier that the magazine is empty. It is charged by a little bronze frame holding five cartridges.

The cartridges have brass cases and fulminate detonators. They are charged with 2·10 grammes of Itabaski smokeless powder in flakes covered with plumbago. The bullet is of hard lead with a jacket of German silver. It is about 32 millimetres long, and weighs 11 1-2 grammes. The whole cartridge weighs about 22 grammes. The rifle is 157 centimetres without, and 165 centimetres long with, the bayonet. The corresponding weights are 3,900 and 4,500 grammes. The sights range from 300 to 1,800 metres. The muzzle velocity of the bullet is 725 metres a second, and at a distance of 40 metres it penetrates over two metres into pinewood.

In 1895 the Kaiser sent Herr Franzius, the eminent engineer, to devise a means of preventing the erosion of the little island of sand dunes, off the harbour of Heligoland, which acts as a breakwater. This has been accomplished by means of jetties and fuscines running out to sea, and cross jetties, which retain the sand and gravel between them. The island has been enlarged by this means.

Spurious pepper, called by the name of "erviop" is now sold. It consists of the seeds of pisum or lathyrus, which are like black pepper. Insipid of themselves, they are steeped in a solution of pimento, and coloured by a weak solution of a salt of iron. Ground "erviop" is made of the pulverised seeds mixed with ground pepper. The fraud is difficult to recognise.

Sir James Dewar was to deliver the first of this year's evening "discourses" at the Royal Institution on January 20th. His subject is "New Low Temperature Phenomena." On such occasions he never fails to have provided sufficient new results to make an hour's lecture; and it is, indeed, plain that we are yet only at the beginning of the study of chemical and physical conditions in the neighbourhood of the coldest cold. Low temperature chemistry, for instance, is only in its infancy, but promises to be at least as important as the study of chemical action at high temperatures.

Since last Sir James lectured on this subject at the Royal Institution, several of the simpler of his experiments have been adapted for use on the music-hall stage, so that thousands of people who have never visited the classic lecture-theatre in Albemarle-street have been able to gain some knowledge of the properties of liquid air.

But Sir James has been able to attain far lower temperatures than that of liquid or even solid air. By its means he has succeeded in liquefying every known gas, with the single exception of helium, and has reached a temperature of minus 253 deg. Centigrade with liquid hydrogen. When this is attained there is little difficulty in obtaining frozen hydrogen for a short period: as when the liquid hydrogen evaporates it abstracts heat from the portion remaining and so temporarily freezes it. In this fashion a temperature of perhaps minus 265 deg. Centigrade has been reached.

There would be no particular significance in this or any other figure if we thought that there was no limit to the degree to which bodies can be cooled. But we shall shortly see that there is a limit, and that Sir James has very nearly reached it.

TRAINS WRECKED.

STORY OF THE DISASTER NEAR BARNSLEY.

THRILLING NARRATIVES.

A DISASTROUS railway accident occurred on Jan. 19 at Cudworth, on the Midland line, near Barnesley. The trains colliding were the Scotch express, due at St. Pancras at 7.10 in the morning, and an express from Leeds to Sheffield. The accident occurred at a place known as Storr's Mill, Darfield. Immediately after the collision the midnight express from London to Scotland dashed into the wreckage, but was pulled up in time to prevent further disaster. Six people were killed outright, and one of the injured has since died. The wounded are numerous, but the number has not yet been ascertained; it is believed that about thirty have suffered injuries, twelve cases being serious.

The following is the official statement by the Midland Railway Company:—

During fog the 2-25 a. m., mail from Derby ran into by the Scotch express, blocking both lines. The Midnight express from London pulled up in time to prevent further serious collision. Four passengers, the fireman of the pilot engine—there were two engines on the up Scotchman—were killed, as well as the Edinburgh guard. Seven injured passengers taken to Sheffield Hospital. Others continued journey to Leeds and Sheffield.

LIST OF FATALITIES.

The work of identifying the killed is not completed, but so far as at present ascertained the fatality list is as follows:—

Adrian Kinloch and A. J. Kinloch, two brothers, of Clydebank, Perth, who were going to Bradfield College, Yorkshire.

Pattison, the fireman of the pilot engine.

James Weston, guard of the Scotch express, of Edinburgh.

A workman from Haggie Bros., Kemp Works, Gateshead, and a commercial traveller. The names of these two or not known.

A late message says that one of the injured has succumbed.

THE INJURED.

The following are the names of those badly injured so far as is at present known:—

Mr. Robert Brough, artist, 33, Tite-street, London He is very seriously burnt on the face and hands and has serious internal injuries.

Miss Jeanne Michel, 25, Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, who has a slight wound on the forehead.

James Edge, (57), guard, of Leeds, cut on left eye, fractured left wrist and left ankle.

Edward Gardener (28), of Langhough House, Galashiels, fractured right arm and internal injuries.

Henry G. Barnshaw (44), car attendant, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, slight concussion, shock, and contusions to back and legs.

William Graham (24), gardener, of Broughty Ferry, Dundee, concussion and shock.

Kronock Dwinsk (50), a Russian gentleman, who cannot speak English, burns on hands and legs.

James Fernell (37), goods guard, Sheffield, compound fracture of left thigh, and broken ankle.

Walter Moulds, guard, Sheffield, injuries to head.

Oliver Mugg, engine-driver, Nottingham, minor injuries; after being attended to at hospital he returned home.

J. B. Sime, Dunira, Hawick, injury to back.

Mrs. L. Lattimer, Bellevue-gardens, Brighton, shaken.

Donald Maclaurin, of Hazelwood, Peebles, wound on forehead, and foot crushed.

YOUNG ARTIST INJURED.

Mr. Robert Brough, who has been injured, is one of the most distinguished of the younger school of artists. He has risen very rapidly from a seat at a lithographer's desk in Aberdeen, where his work gained the notice of Sir George Reid, late President of the Royal Scottish Academy. Mr. Brough's daring and successful originality has won him many important commissions, such as the portrait of the Marquess of Linlithgow, presented to his lordship last year on his return from his post in the Commonwealth. In the International Exhibition which we noticed last week Mr. Brough has a striking picture of a Spanish lady. He is a frequent exhibitor in the Royal Academy. Mr. Brough is a member of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Graveurs, and of the Society of Portrait Painters. He is also an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, to which he was elected two years ago.

PASSENGERS REACH LONDON.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER, A SOLDIER HERO.

Throughout the morning the Midland terminus at St. Pancras was besieged by inquirers after relatives, who were believed to be in one or other of the trains. The officials were not in a position to relieve the anxiety, as the telegrams which were received from the head office at Derby were meagre and gave no details of the accident.

One of the inquirers was a gentleman named Latimer, Before leaving home he had received a message from his brother, master of Brighton College, who was travelling with his wife and child by the Scotch express to London announcing that they were safe, and he went to St. Pancras for the purpose of meeting them. Whilst standing on the platform a newspaper was handed to him and amongst the injured he saw the name of his brother, who was reported to be seriously injured and badly shaken. His anxiety may be imagined. An hour or two later, however, a further message from his brother made it appear that any injuries he had received must have been slight.

It was reported by the officials that the uninjured passengers on the Scotch express would be able to reach London before eleven o'clock, but it was after two o'clock in the afternoon before they reached their destination. Amongst them were Mr. W. Latimer, his wife and child, Miss Jeanne Michel, a French lady, Miss McCulloch, whose brother had anxiously waited her arrival for hours, and Private Wright, one of the heroes of the disaster.

They all looked very jaded, and some of them bore evidence of the experiences through which they had passed. Miss Michel had her head swathed in bandages. Thrown out of the train in the collision, she received one or two cuts, and was very much shaken in addition. Despite her injuries, however she seems to have made herself very useful. Miss McCullough, one of the other passengers, testifying to the great help she had rendered to the more seriously injured.

The most graphic account of the accident was supplied by Mr. Latimer. He was travelling in a corridor compartment with his wife and their child, fourteen months old. "The crashing which followed upon the collision," he said, was terrific. Doors seemed to be torn off their hinges, and carriages smashed into matchwood. Our carriage heeled over on to its side—the side on which my wife was seated—and almost simultaneously fire broke out at the same spot. My wife managed to climb over to my side of the carriage, but not before both she and the baby had been slightly singed. A sudden impulse came to me to kick out the window of the carriage. Having succeded, I dropped my wife and child through, and they fell on the embankment without being hurt. Then I got through myself.

"How narrow was our escape from being burned you may judge when I tell you that when I returned to see if I could recover any of my luggage I found my boots, which I had taken off before the collision, completely burned.

"Quite a number of carriages seemed to be in flames, which lit up a sickening scene. Passengers who had escaped injury were engaged in dragging out people from underneath the debris. One soldier whose name I do not know (believed to be Private Wright, of 105th Battery R.H.A.) performed the work of twenty men. He crawled underneath the carriages, and at great risk on account of the fire rescued a number of almost buried people. He pulled into safety at least two men who had given themselves up as lost. All the other passengers who could, also worked hard at rescue work.

"The passengers as they were rescued were placed in a field covered with snow—there was no other place to put them at the time. They had absolutely no protection, and some of them wore only their sleeping apparel. There did not seem to be a house for miles around.

"I shall never forget the horrible sight of those few minutes. By and by a relief train was run, and we got to Sheffield about half-past seven."

"SEM" is the Paris "Spy"—the Velasquez of caricature, as somone has called him. It is quite an event when one of Sem's albums appears, such as has occurred during the last few days. It is as much sought after as the latest novel by Paul Bourget or the new play of Alfred Capus. People rush into the booksellers' to know if "it" has been published yet, and "it" always means the new gallery of Sem. The purchaser turns its pages with a trembling hand, half hoping and half fearing to be of the number of the caricatured. In very truth, Sem's subjects are not beautiful. He looks upon humanity, at least that part of it that is embraced in "Tout-Paris," for he knows no other world, with pitiless eyes. Be sure if the victim has a mole, it will appear as a mountain. Nor is this mordant observer any respecter of persons, and the Grand Duke caught at the table of Ritz's is as maltreated as if he were the latest society fledgling. Where Sem is especially cruel is towards the "beau sexe." One remembers with a sort of shudder his picture of Rejane, and an actress who figures in this week's "premiere" has been forced to ask for the withdrawal of her portrait from the latest album. Nevertheless, the Forain-like intensity of his pencil pleases Parisian society, and Sem is popular. It is always agreeable to see our neighbours as others see them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Roker, 2263 tons, Captain A J Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Craigard, 2128 tons, Captain R Milburn, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kt of the Thistle, 4336 tons, Captain Geo S Baker, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 tons, Captain H Trouson, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain H Collidoni, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same cargo and one passenger.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Iechia, 2784 tons, Captain D Mogwanini, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Maj-Gen and Mrs Smith Dorrien, D S O, Mr Parius, Mrs Aspinall, and infant, Mr Lanke, Mr Hirst, Capt Kelly, Mr Green and son and 199 deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Owing to the Bombay Floating Light having sustained damage notice is given that she has been temporarily removed for repairs. Until further notice she will be replaced, at once, by a Light Vessel, having three masts, painted red. By day she will carry a Red ball at the Main Mast head. By night she will exhibit a white revolving Light at a height 36 feet above the water line, and revolving once in every 20 seconds, visible all round the horizon at a distance, in clear weather, of 10 miles.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackui			W & A Graham & Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Kasara	605	Chappel			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co
Arcadia	3514	Cubitt			Aden P & O Co
Ranee	3854	Corran			P M & Co
Kapurthala	770	Watson			M M & Co
Heighington	1827	Toft			B & P S N Co
Heme	1899	Guy			S Wallace & Co
Goalpara	1359	Tipper			M M & Co
Auchencrag	2542	Reid			Bombay Co
Imogen	2404	Edward			Lyon & Co
Lord Kelvin	3158	Beckerley			W & A G & Co
Macedonia	5245	Bennett			P & O Co
Islanda	337	Brooks			M M & Co
Craigard	2128	Milburn			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Den of Airlie	Cumming	Havre		10-2	K N & Co
C&R Malta	3899	Peters	China	8-2	P & O Co
F G Macdonald	3.12	Haywood	Havre, &c	27-2	F M & Co
K Austria	4579	Callidiani	Calcutta	5-2	A L S N Co
M Nubia	2344	Tillard	Shanghai	22-2	P & O Co
N Umballa	3426	Hugill			M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	Mangalore	6-2	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Negar	4-2	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	524	Fakeera	Negar	7-2	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	6-2	Shpd & Co

P. LOCK M. DRY DOCK.

Clan Macarthur	2585	Gray	Aden	11 2	E Tajbhoy & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia	1979	Garrick	L'pool	9-2	W & A G & Co
3	Perseverauza	2241	Pietro	Portsaid	4-2	Ralli Bros
4	Themisto	2327	Hansman	Amsterdam	4-2	
4	Iechia	2784	Moganzini	China	17-2	G crocco
5	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	Stream	4-2	P & O Co
6	Bezwada	3270	Archdeacon	Karachi	4-2	M M & Co
7	Morocco	2306	Boxhall	Karachi	11-2	F Muir & Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4336	Baker	Genoa	3-2	K N & Co
11	Marosa	4451	Kelway	Antwerp	6-2	K Nixon & Co
15	Clan Leslie	2499	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
16	Roker	2262	Wilson	Dunkirk	3-2	K Nixon & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Lhasa	2171	Rothwell	K'chi	7-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Iechia s	Moganzini	Hongkong, Jan 13
	Craigard s	Milburn	Calcutta, Jan 21
4	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Basreh, Jan 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Vermont s	Haynes	Calcutta
	Siren s	Lowe	Calcutta, &c
	Vega s	Chevalier	Noumea
	Egypt s	London	London
	Vita s	Trouson	Karachi, &c
	Roker s	Wilson	Dunkirk
5	Austria s	Collidani	Calcutta, &c
	Kt of the Thistle s	Baker	Marseilles, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Macedonia, for London, &c
" Islanda, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Names.	Tons.	From
1	Baron Fairlie	2321	Chittagong
1	Gaekwar	2742	Liverpool
1	Ellora	1494	Madras
1	Obra	3436	Rangoon
1	Maharaja	1415	Andaman Isles
1	Baboan	339	Cocoanada

DEPARTURES

Feb.	Names.	Tons.	For
1	Zinnia	2339	Madras
1	Rhine (ship)	1565	West Indies
2	Maharani	1947	Rangoon and Moulmein
2	Ormi al	2305	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	From
31	Clan Macaren	Coast
31	Reichenfels	Antwerp
Feb		
2	Ataka	Calcutta
2	Tara	Straits
2	Bangala	Negapatam
2	Umbazi	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Porisaid on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Arabia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday 4th instant at 7 p m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Don of Airlie s—221 cwts mas oor dall Baner and Kranse; 233 bales wool H A M Coopman

Britannia s—178 bales cotton waste and fly Tyabjee and Co; 4 bales wool and g at hair R Laljee; 27th bales wool G Gungadas; 40 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales wool D vid Sassoon and Co; 29 bales wool and goat hair R M Kooka

FOR HAVRE.

Don of Airlie s—55 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 cwts gum H Virdhur

FOR ANTWERP.

Marosa s—875 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 1000 cwts castorseed David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2 00 cwts wheat Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts shellac T M Rambhaskat; 336 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4002 cwts maize Wadjee Becher

FOR DUNKIRK.

Roker s—2000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—300 bales twist Talati and Co; 2300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 100 cwts grape and 78 cwts kismis J Peerbhoy

Matta s—120 cwts ng or K N Mi ni

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—100 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 75 cwts angoor K N Miani

FOR COLOMBO.

Malta s—150 bales cotton A Habubhoy

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 6, 1905.

(1) The annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 11th instant, at 4-15 p m at Santa Cruz.
Dress—Review order Khaki Bandoliers and Putties to be worn.

(2) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) The Commanding Officer trusts that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(4) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (excepct officers and Cyclists.

2 Candidates for the Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a m on Wednesday next the 8th instant at camp Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

3. There will be Commanding Officer's parade daily during this week at 6-30 a. m and 5 30 p m at Santa Cruz
Dress Drill Order Kbaki.

4. Members are requested to avail themselves of the Train leaving Colaba at 5 p.m. Bo Time daily.
(Special arrangement has been made to run this train from Bandra to Sant Cruz).

5. Details—Orderly Officer for Monday—Captain E H Hewett and Lieut P W Greaswell.
Baitn Orderly Sergt for Monday—Sergt J Moore.
Battn Orderly Corpl for Monday—Corpl L D Burns.

6 Match IX, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

7 Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt E Coutts "F" Company up to the 31st March 1905.

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G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

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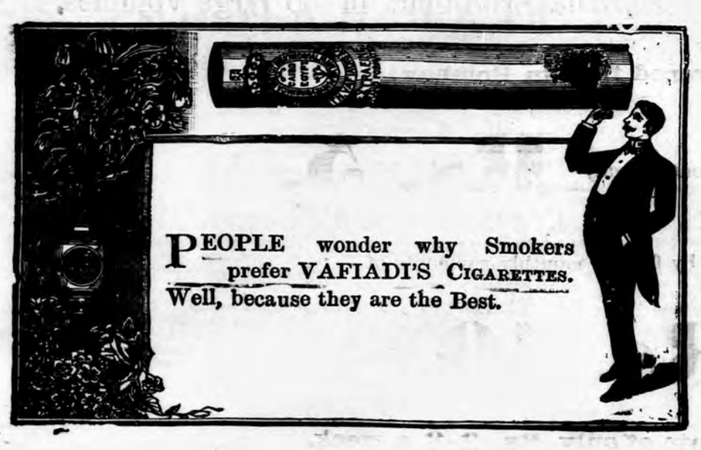

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